

Government drive to secure energy supplies as miners vote 'no'

Political initiative designed to secure energy supplies this winter was launched by the Government yesterday.

Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, paid an expected visit to the National Union of Mineworkers' executive meeting to deliver a warning that the coal industry would lose potential customers if it could not meet demand.

Mr Varley appeals for higher output

Government yesterday announced a political initiative designed to secure energy supplies this winter, as miners voted to reject the National Coal Board's productivity scheme.

However, Mr Leonard Clarke, president of the Nottinghamshire miners, who have gone against the executive's recommendation to reject local production incentives, voted against the motion, and about five other members of the executive, including all three militants from Yorkshire, abstained.

The reason for Mr Varley's initiative is not hard to find. After the most intensive left-wing campaign in recent trade union history, the miners have turned their backs on the productivity package on which the Government and the coal board relied so heavily to produce the coal needed this winter.

The vote in Yorkshire is authoritatively estimated at about 80 per cent against the coal board scheme, well in excess of the 68 per cent "threshold" needed to cancel out the impact of moderate votes in neighbouring Nottinghamshire, south Derby and Leicestershire.

As a political gesture to the miners, the NUM leaders passed a resolution calling on everyone in the industry to co-operate fully in order to ensure that coal production targets are reached, and to prove to the Government and the country that confidence placed in the industry is not misplaced.

The coal board last night was privately conceding victory to the militants in the most critical of labour-relations exercises since Labour took power early in the year. In the aftermath of a substantial "no" vote, the NUM executive is pressing for an early meeting with the coal board to discuss basic wage rates.

Mr Varley, a former miner, is sponsored by the NUM leaders: a coal industry does not demand that potential winners will turn away from subsidies which will not help industry which is not there.

Developing the theme of burden-sharing as the Labour Government prepares its cuts in defence spending, Mr Wilson said that it was a matter that had attracted considerable attention in the United States Congress and elsewhere.

Mr Heath to discuss new leadership rules

Mr Heath went on further at last night's meeting of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers than to assent to discussing the arrangements for a revision of the procedure for the election of a new leader.

Mr Cledwyn Hughes new chairman of PLP

The centre-right among Labour politicians pulled off the prize when Mr Cledwyn Hughes was elected as the new chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Mr Varley plans defended as way to avoid disaster

Mr Varley's plan to increase the low to private industry price controls and the Government was to a vigorous and full private enterprise as well as to a successful sector.

President Ford aids homebuyers

Faced with a slow-down in house purchase through lack of mortgage money, President Ford has decided to make \$300m (£130m) of Government money available for mortgages on existing houses.

Survey on fodder

Mr Wilson said last night that an urgent survey was being carried out to see how much winter fodder was available for animal feed.

Defence cut pledge to Nato by Mr Wilson

In the new world situation it was necessary to explore ways and means of getting more—and more effective—defence for money, Mr Wilson said when he addressed the North Atlantic Assembly in London last night.

French Government orders in police to ask crippling five-week mail strike

Richard Wigg, 14, of police today removed from strike who had been in Lille, Toulouse, and other in what was the beginning of a campaign by the Government to get France's mail moving after five weeks.

Allow a year between school and university—Sir Keith

By Tim Devlin, Education Correspondent. Admissions to university should possibly be confined to students who have spent at least a year away from school, according to Sir Keith Joseph, Conservative spokesman on Home Affairs.

Bomb explosions rock Hampton Coventry

Reporters. Bombs exploded in the last night, one at the telephone exchange in Coventry and the other at an RAF club in Northampton.

Mr Nixon home

Long Beach, California, Nov 14.—Mr Richard Nixon, the former President, left Long Beach Memorial Hospital for home today after a 23-day stay. He was driven to San Clemente.

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Dr Ramsey walking to the House of Lords yesterday to give his last speech as Archbishop of Canterbury. (Parliamentary report, page 8; Primate's auction, page 21.)

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Publisher's hopes on Crossman diaries

As an MP tabled a question yesterday asking when Mr Richard Crossman's diaries would be cleared by the Cabinet Office for publication, Mr Graham C. Greene, managing director of Jonathan Cape, said that Mr Crossman's literary executors were still negotiating with Sir John Hunt, Secretary to the Cabinet.

Schmidt comment on revaluation causes dollar and pound falls

Chancellor, on the possible undervaluation of the Deutsche Mark and his willingness to see a higher rate were principally responsible. The effective depreciation rate for sterling rose to 20.3 per cent, an increase of 0.3 per cent on the day.

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Table with 4 columns: Home News, European News, Overseas News, Appointments. Lists various news items and their corresponding page numbers.

First-class mail will go up to at least 6p

By Malcolm Brown. The Post Office is to ask for the largest postal charge increase in its history. An application for big increases in telephone tariffs is also virtually certain.

if a Scotsman swallows his pride...

The timing is not clear but the public may face significantly higher charges by next spring. Details have not been completed but increases of 11p or even 2p on first class and probably also second class are not impossible.

Mr Nixon home

Long Beach, California, Nov 14.—Mr Richard Nixon, the former President, left Long Beach Memorial Hospital for home today after a 23-day stay. He was driven to San Clemente.

Features, pages 18 and 20

Alan Hamilton sees Scotland's riches sinking under a barrage of industrial disputes; an assessment of Dr Ramsey's work, by Clifford Longley.

Children's stories: Russell Hobao, an explorer who maps the continents of his imagination.

Diary: Michael Leppin's first report from Thailand.

Letters: On closed shops and press freedom from Mr Nicholas Herbert and Mr J. B. Bransbury; on a society where nobody loses from Professor D. S. Lees; on euthanasia from Dr R. W. D. Turoor.

Leading articles: World currencies; Left wing of the Labour Party.

Arts, page 15

Philip Freed on an epic film about old Fort; Irving Wardle on William Douglas Home's new play; Alao Coren on One Pair of Eyes.

Sport, pages 16 and 17

Cricketer: Harold Larwood's 70th birthday; Football: League Cup draw; Tennis: Dewar Cup tournament; Racing: Ascot prospects.

Obituary, page 21

Al Commodore J. N. H. Whitworth; Miss Beryl Power.

Business News, pages 22-28

Stock market: Gilt were better, but equities continued to fall. The FT Index ended 3.3 down at 152.9.

Financial Editor: Background to Chile's rights issue; Whitbread under pressure.

Business features: Computer versus individual—the new industrial revolution, by Kenneth Owen; Why Greece is keen on full EEC membership, by George Yampopoulos.

Business Diary: Williams and Glyn's man's recrudescence to the director generalship of the Bahrain Monetary Agency.



ARTHUR BELL & SONS LTD. Estd. 1825—One of the few INDEPENDENT Companies left in the Scotch Whisky industry

HOME NEWS

MPs' views on EEC referendum to get first test next week

By George Clark Political Correspondent
The merits of holding a referendum on Britain's continued membership of the EEC will be debated in the House of Commons next Friday and the Government will come under strong pressure to give some outline of the procedure to be adopted if it decides to offer a referendum rather than put the issue to the electors at a general election.

Although it makes no direct reference to the EEC referendum, it provides the first opportunity for testing the view of Parliament on the referendum issue. The debate will be a curtain-raiser to the controversies that will rage if and when the Government comes forward with referendum legislation.

Mrs Short threatens walkout at conference

By Our Labour Correspondent
Mrs Rose Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, north-east, said yesterday that she and some other members of the Labour Party planned to walk out of the Labour Party conference later this month, if Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, a guest speaker, attempts to criticize the Government's efforts to renegotiate the terms of entry into the European Community.

MP seeks answers over delay to Crossman diaries

By Our Political Editor
Friends of the late Richard Crossman in the Parliamentary Labour Party have begun to pursue the Prime Minister about delays in the publication of the Crossman diaries about the workings of the Labour Government, 1964-70.

Everybody who discussed the project with Richard Crossman knows that he kept a record of great candour, naming names and citing contemporary instances. He saw his work as almost Poyntiff in scope and there is little doubt that some of his Cabinet colleagues would take offence.



Mr. Crossman: Inside the Cabinet.

Mr. Crossman's diaries should be published in October, and there is no certainty now when they will appear.

cedure of clearing publication through the Cabinet Office. Philip Howard writes: Mr Crossman's literary executors, his widow, Anne, Mr. Graham C. Curran, managing director of Jonathan Cape, the publishers and, by an embarrassing irony for the Government, Mr. Michael Foot, are still negotiating about the diaries with Sir John Hunt, the Secretary to the Cabinet, and are hopeful of success.



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Loyalists and IRA in Libya talks

From Christopher Walker Belfast
After a recent meeting between Ulster "loyalists" and IRA sympathizers in the unassuming setting of the Libyan Palace Hotel, Tripoli, a leading official of the Ulster Defence Association last night categorically denied suggestions that peace talks had been conducted with the Provisional IRA.

No public inquiry into Windsor festival

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent
Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, has refused representations for a public inquiry into police action at the Windsor festival in August. It would not serve a clear and constructive purpose, he said in a parliamentary written answer yesterday.

SNP to vote against petrol tax increase

Scottish National Party MPs are to vote against the Government's proposal to increase value-added tax on petrol. Mr Douglas Crawford, MP for Perth and East Perthshire, said the extra tax was a totally unacceptable piece of discrimination against people in Scotland.

Mr Lever defends plans to aid private enterprise

Continued from page 1... only if the level of international cooperation was swiftly and vastly improved. We should all be ruined, he went on, if the world's leaders in whose hands financial decisions were placed responded in the next 12 months with the same level of intelligence, zeal and swiftness as they had in the past year.

Police intercept telephone calls to Lady Lucan as hunt for husband goes on

By Clive Borrell
All telephone calls to Lady Lucan were being monitored by the police yesterday while detectives continued the search for her husband.

Rail electrification brings 57% increase in traffic

By Michael Badly Transport Correspondent
Traffic on British Rail's London to Glasgow route has shot up by 57 per cent since it was electrified in May. That is in excess of even the initial estimates of British Rail.

Weather forecast and recordings

Weather forecast and recordings section including maps and tables for today and yesterday's weather.

Waste heat at steelworks to be recycled

By Our Science Correspondent
The British Steel Corporation, the local authority at Newport and land use consultants are collaborating in what may become a most important advance in the battle for energy conservation.

Police intercept telephone calls to Lady Lucan as hunt for husband goes on

A squad of police officers, some with dogs, also searched the cliff tops above the harbour yesterday while others made a second search of the thousand or more small boats in the area. Caravan sites were also checked.

Weather forecast and recordings

Weather forecast and recordings section including maps and tables for today and yesterday's weather.

Barrington Laurance logo and address information.

Arabic text: كذا من الأصل

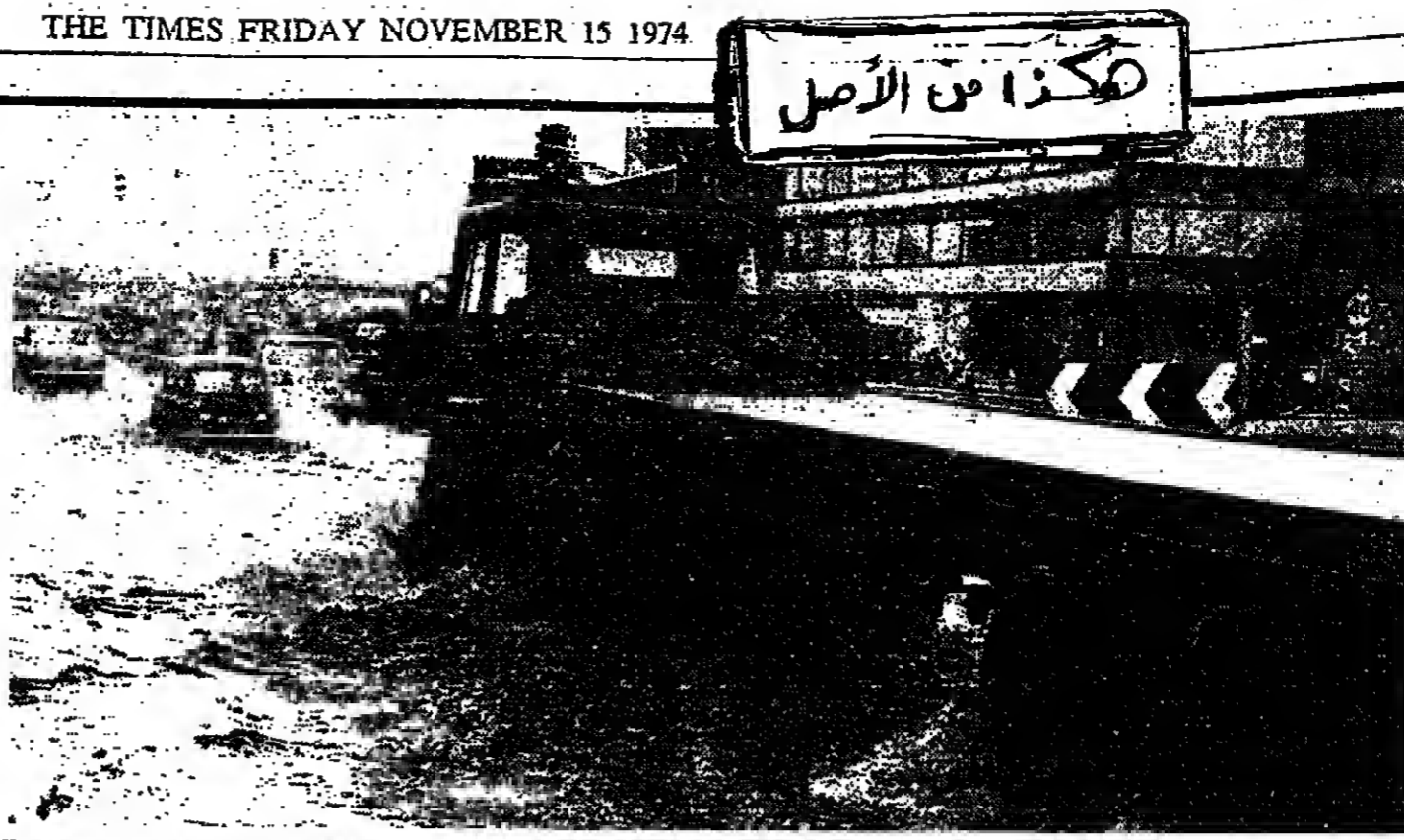
HOME NEWS

Newspaper group says journalists were dismissed for interfering with freedom of press

Alan Hamilton
our Staff
The management of the
ish Times newspaper group
erday defended its decision
to dismiss 66 journalists who
were taking part in a national
campaign of sanctions by the
National Union of Journalists in
support of a pay claim for pro-
fessional journalists.

In a letter to The Times
today, Mr. Nicholas Herbert,
editorial director of the West
minster Press group, owners of
the Kentish Times, says that the
journalists were dismissed not
for taking industrial action
beyond that ordered by their
union but for attempted censor-
ship. The NUJ dismissed that
suggestion as "demonstrably
absurd".

cause members of the National
Graphical Association refused
to set an article that had been
"blacked" by journalists (the
Press Association reports).
Mr N. J. Reedy, the editor,
said the management "found
it unacceptable that the article
should not appear" and had
discontinued production of the
newspaper.



Traffic on the North Circular Road, London, forcing its way through the flooding after yesterday's heavy rain.

English tests for doctors from abroad

By John Roper
Medical Reporter
Individual tests in English
for all doctors from overseas
applying for temporary registra-
tion in Britain will begin
from next June, the General
Medical Council decided yester-
day.
Pressure for such a test for
foreign born doctors has in-
creased both inside and outside
the medical profession in the
past year. The British Medical
Association stated in its
evidence to the Morrison com-
mittee, now investigating the
future of the GMC, that all doc-
tors wishing to practise in
Britain should be subjected to
a test of their familiarity with
the English language.

Parliament's Union Jack torn in gale

Thunderstorms, gales, winds
and heavy rain left a trail of
damage and flooding across
Britain yesterday.
The harbour wall was
breached at St Ives, Cornwall,
and the huge Union
Jack flying over the Houses of
Parliament was torn in a quarter
of its full size and had to be
replaced.

Race meetings at Kempton
Park and Carlisle were cancelled
because the courses were water-
logged.
The harbour-wall breach at St
Ives threatened the promenade
above and emergency measures
were taken to prevent the damage
from spreading before last
night's high water. Many ships
ran for shelter into St Ives Bay.
In Devon, the floating head-
quarters of a charter and sail-
ing school sank in the estuary
at Salcombe and a bridge made
of old railway sleepers was
swept away at Abbotswell.

A hundred women at a textile
factory at Congleton, Cheshire,
were sent home after fierce
winds and rain had ripped off
part of the roof. Rooftop win-
dows were also smashed and
more than 15,000 yards of cloth
was damaged. A spokesman
said: "It came in so heavily
that we had to switch off the
power for safety reasons. The
scene was chaotic."

Floods threatened livestock in
several parts of Sussex and
farmers were out checking their
animals. Several sheep were
found drowned in the Cuckmere
valley, on the coast between
Eastbourne and Seaford.
Power supplies were cut in
several parts of East Anglia
when thunderstorms and hail hit
the area. Coastguards were on
bad-weather watch as south to
south-west winds reached nearly
60 mph in squalls and there was
heavy rain.

Strike continues
Glasgow sewerage workers
yesterday voted in a secret
ballot to continue their un-
official strike over a pay dis-
pute.

Strikers at Scanlon HQ back at work today

Raymond Perman
our Staff
Striking office workers at the
quarters of the Amalgamated
Union of Engineering
Workers (AUEW) are to return
to work this morning after the
intervention of Mr Len Murray,
general secretary of the TUC,
broke the deadlock.

of the Apex branch at the
AUEW offices, said: "We have
been told Mr Murray will
guarantee new negotiations on
our claim for a substantial in-
crease in the £208 London allow-
ance offered by Mr Scanlon, and
he has said he will stand by it
to intervene again if the talks
break down."

Clay Cross JP signs over rent rebel decision

John Hammerton, a gen-
practitioner at Clay Cross,
yshire, has resigned as a
strate in protest against
Government's decision to
be disarmament of the town's
er rent rebel councillors.
was an independent member
lay Cross Urban District
cil until displaced in an
ion before the rent rebel-
took place.
Hammerton, who has been
agistrate since 1961, said
oday: "I feel that the
rument's decision will
t the whole course of
ce. Defendants, however
erate their offence, will
be able to plead for mercy
g the actions of Her-
ty's Government as
ges of the realm."

Campaigner on sugar forced to quit her job

From Our Correspondent
Derby
Mrs June Wall, a leader of
the National Housewives
Association, has resigned from
her £1,500-a-year job as a con-
sumer adviser with Derbyshire
County Council. She said the
Council had asked her to choose
between her work and the
association.
"I was told that unless I
signed a paper undertaking to
give up my activities with the
housewives association I would
get the sack, so I beat them to
it and resigned from the job",
Mrs Wall said yesterday.
The association, which has
members all over Britain
recently made spot checks on
sugar supplies in supermarket
warehouses. Mrs Wall said the
publicity given to the sugar
campaign embarrassed the council.
Mr John Waller, the council's
trading standards officer and
head of the 11 consumer
advisers, said: "What Mrs Wall
has said is substantially true.
When she was interviewed about
the job she was told that her
activities might be in conflict
with the job."

Lea on grants for married woman students

Our Education
pendent
Pennyance, Secretary of
for Education and Science,
he pressed today to end
imitatory grants for mar-
women students.
Bill extending mandatory
ts to students on Diploma
Higher Education, Higher
nal Diploma and some
education courses, is up
second reading in Parlia-
me Labour MPs are plan-
to ask whether Mr Prentice
ids to change the grant
m in view of the Govern-
's impending legislation to
women equal rights in
ation as well as in other
s. The full grant for a
ied woman student is £475
the full grant for a mar-
man is £605 a year.
e Labour Party's backbench
nittee has also asked to see
Prentice early next week
will press him to end the
"oversial" spouse's contri-
" clause. Under this
married women students
eing given salaries and
have been forced to give
udging.
Christopher Price, Labour
or Lewisham West, yester-
advised about a hundred
nts who were lobbying the
e of Commons to sue the
riment of Education for

discrimination against women
when the Equal Rights Bill
becomes law.
He said the MPs also hoped
to ask Mr Prentice to abolish
the rule that only students with
two A levels could get manda-
tory grants.
Mr Price criticized the
Government for not consulting
the National Union of Students
before introducing the spouse's
contribution clause last May.
He was particularly bitter about
its application to married
women in the middle of teacher-
training courses who suddenly
found themselves getting a
smaller grant than a year or
so ago, when they took a con-
siderable risk to return to
teaching.
Mr John Randall, president
of the National Union of Stu-
dents, said that one recent
anomaly concerned a married
woman student at a teaching
training college whose husband
was in prison. The Department
of Education and Science had
judged that she should get the
lower married woman's grant
because she was "dependent on
her husband's income".
About 20 students from Bir-
mingham arrived at Parliament
in Edwardian dress. Mr Paul
Crofts, aged 21, from Birming-
ham University, said it was to
hark back to suffragette days
when women were treated as
chattels.



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but above all most efficient engine - the
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in using less fuel for more power.
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helping to solve Britain's energy problems.

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2. It is saving hundreds of millions of
pounds on our balance of payments and
makes us less dependent on oil.
3. It is a pure form of energy which does
not harm the environment.
4. It is highly efficient - it comes direct to
the customer with virtually no waste.

*And gas from the Norwegian part of Frigg will also be coming to Britain.



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HOME NEWS

Defence statement expected to announce end of the Simonstown agreement

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Government's interim statement on the Defence Review is not expected before the end of the month and probably not until early December. It should include an announcement of Britain's decision to withdraw from her part of the Simonstown agreement.

Further use of the facilities at Simonstown is likely to be negotiated on a straight commercial basis with South Africa. But the Royal Navy's need for those facilities may not be determined until the Defence Review has been completed after consultations with Britain's allies.

The Government has not yet decided how much substance from the review will be contained in the interim statement. It will almost certainly define the savings the Government is aiming at and where they should be made.

The Government decided almost from the start that Britain's contributions to Nato would have to be cut to make up the promised savings of "several hundred million pounds over a period".

Even if Britain withdrew from all her other overseas commitments, she would save only £100m a year. And that would involve a total abandonment of Hongkong, which can hardly be justified.

The Nato cuts, however, will affect the flanks of the alliance, leaving the British Army of the Rhine intact. The Royal Navy's contribution to the defence of the eastern Atlantic and the commitment of the Royal Marines to the defence of Norway will be cut, and should prove among the most controversial measures.

Meanwhile, the force in Cyprus will be heavily reduced but not totally withdrawn, because of the need to keep the large radar on top of Mount Olympus in operation. The radar will remain in British hands for the time being at least.

Fears that the Parachute Regiment and the Royal Marines might disappear altogether will prove to have been unfounded. But the Marines may undergo a radical change in their deployment.

The Government expects to face opposition on all fronts, not least from Washington, where consultations with the Americans should begin early next month. There will also be early talks with West Germany, consultations with the other

allies in Europe and further afield will follow later. At home the Labour Party's own left wing is likely to be disappointed that more is not being done more quickly. All the reductions should be phased over a number of years.

But the Government hopes that its own right wing which contains a strong core of loyalty to the three Services and particularly to Nato, should help to cancel out demands for more extremist measures.

Critics answered: In a White Paper published yesterday the Ministry of Defence replied to criticism of the distribution of common defence cuts by the House of Commons Expenditure Committee. It regrets the suggestion that it was "hedging its bets" over the cuts and says it took the most appropriate action in the face of difficult decisions.

The criticism, published in August, said that one consequence of the ministry's actions had been to reduce the level of some stocks below that judged necessary by Service experts.

In the White Paper the ministry protests that the action taken was that judged to be "most appropriate in the circumstances". Every effort

would be made to minimize the disruptive effects of any further short-term cuts in the future.

The ministry accepts the committee's general criticism of the harmful effects of short-term cuts in the defence budget and says that is in line with its own thinking. But it points out that special steps may be necessary in some circumstances.

Its aim is to equip the Armed Forces as well as possible while preventing expenditure from exceeding the sum provided in the Defence Estimates. That requires "particularly difficult judgments in the current year when unavoidable delays in procurement are expected to provide a major part of the savings required".

Answering further criticism about the provision of Service accommodation on Gibraltar, the ministry says that a contract for married quarters was finally placed on August 13. Work was due to begin last month and should be completed by December, 1975. The first quarters should be available by the end of next year. A new Naafi building and community centre have been included in the contract.

Defence Expenditure (Command 5787, Stationery Office, 12p)

Fears on nuclear safety criticized

By Pearce Wright

Consignments of all types of material carried through London in a year contained the equivalent of 1,000 million toxic doses for the population, Dr F. R. Farmer, director of safety and reliability, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, said yesterday. Yet they were carried safely and without public risk.

That would not be altered by the increase in transport of nuclear materials, he said, and arguments over the dangers of carrying plutonium were based on a false premise.

Dr Farmer was speaking at a meeting in London at which there was a sharp clash of views

about the safety of nuclear power plants, and in particular the fast breeder type under development, which will use plutonium fuel being produced in the present generation of uranium reactors.

The dispute occurred at a conference on energy and the environment at the Royal Society of Arts. The meeting, which included fuel experts, conservation groups, politicians, medical specialists on radiological protection, representatives from the Department of the Environment and the Department of Energy, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and other groups, was debating the need for an independent energy

commission. The purpose of such an organization was to advise the Government and to safeguard the interests of the consumer and taxpayer.

Proposals for an energy commission are the main ideas from a joint report prepared by the Society with the Institute of Fuel and the Committee of Environmental and Conservation Groups. The proposals are to be before an all-party meeting of Parliament next month.

From differing standpoints, Sir Brian Windeyer, of the National Radiological Protection Board and a member of the International Commission for Radiological Protection, Mr Patrick Jenkin, shadow Secre-

tary of State for Energy, and Dr John Cunningham, Labour MP for Whitehaven, which has Windesore as a constituency, were among the people to voice objections to the safety analysis.

Sir Brian said he disagreed with the report's concern over safety aspects and wondered whether most weight in the arguments for and against the fast breeder energy had been heavily placed against such energy.

Mr Jenkin used the radiation argument to discredit the whole idea of an energy commission. The safety record of nuclear power generation was outstanding, he said.

Woman with grievance threw eggs at Queen

Ellen Morgan, aged 36, who threw three eggs at the Queen in Halifax, West Yorkshire, on Wednesday, was fined £25 Halifax magistrates yesterday after admitting using threatening behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace.

It was an act of petty spite and malice by a woman seeking a platform from which to air a real or imaginary grievance, Mr Maurice Shaffner, for the prosecution, said. "In this case, nothing more sinister than eggs was used, but it goes to underline the danger to which Her Majesty is exposed in the performance of her public functions."

Mr Shaffner said two eggs hit the Queen's car. One hit her personal bodyguard. Police Constable Hitchcock noticed an upraised arm in the crowd and seized Mrs Morgan's collar as she threw the third egg. The crowd had begun to cheer and were pushing her in an aggressive fashion, and no doubt the error protected her from them.

Mr Hanson Haigh, for the defence, said Mrs Morgan had no spite or malice towards the Queen. She was trying to draw attention to a grievance.

Two years ago her son, aged 14 was convicted of arson, in she was convinced he was innocent. She also felt fun had been poked at her in court.

Mrs Morgan, of Queens Road, Halifax, saw her MP about her grievance and wrote to Queen, but did not receive a reply. Mr Haigh added: "The way she puts it is that the Queen represents justice in this country, which is quite proper. She felt this was the only way to bring this matter to the attention of the authorities."

£110,000 facilities
The School of Architecture Hull, threatened with closure because the Royal Institute British Architects did not consider the accommodation up standard, is to have a £110,000 improvement programme.

Inspector, shot three times, made quick statement 'in case of the worst'

Det Inspector David Burn, aged 42, described at Durham Crown Court yesterday the incident at the Percy Arms Hotel, Otterburn, Northumberland, in which he was shot three times.

Wielding the gun, he said, was Sean O'Connell, an hotel porter, one of three men accused of murdering Lieutenant-Colonel John Stevenson, commanding officer of Otterburn Army training camp.

Mr Burn donned the jacket and raincoat he was wearing at the time and held a bloodstained shirt.

After the killing of Colonel Stevenson in April, Mr Burn said he was called from home at 2 am and went to the Percy Arms Hotel, where Mr O'Connell worked, to take charge of four other officers. They were all unarmed.

With the hotel manager and Det Constable Keith Wills, he went to Mr O'Connell's room in the staff block. The manager knocked on the door, saying it was time to get up for work, and a few seconds later the door began to open slowly.

He continued: "I pushed the manager out of the way and went quickly into the room. I said: 'Hallo, Sean, CID; we want to speak to you', quite calmly because I did not know what to expect inside the room."

Mr O'Connell was a couple of feet away, a white face in the darkness. Mr Burn continued: "I heard a bang, quickly followed by a severe pain in my left side. I went straight for him with both arms forward and felt a violent blow right in the centre of my chest." He still went forward and got hold of Mr O'Connell's arms, but there was another bang.

"I felt my stomach going in towards my spine", he said, "and although I arched my back I found I was lifted off my feet and went down on the floor."

He thought he was mortally wounded but went after Mr O'Connell as he fled from the room. There were two more shots and screams coming from the passage.

"I dived at the man and grabbed hold of his arms, including the gun hand", Mr Burn continued. Others came to help and they all fell in a heap on the floor.

"The whole thing took more than 15 seconds", he said. "But the events were surprisingly clear in my mind at the time, although it was just seconds seemed to be drawn out, longer than it actually was."

The first bullet hit the side. The second entered the centre of his chest, emerging under the armpit, third struck a pocket book one of his inside pockets, bruised him but did not penetrate the book. As he awaited medical aid, he made a hurried statement "in case the worst".

Earlier, the court was told that Mr O'Connell was already dreaming about the IRA. Charles McConnell, former porter, said: "He was always dreaming or talking about IRA instead of getting on with his job. I expressed my view to him on this very point."

Mr O'Connell is charged with Raymond Kane, aged 34, also porter at the hotel, and Baird, aged 25, with murder Colonel Stevenson. They pleaded not guilty.

The trial continues today.

Plan for Concorde 'pool' to be leased to airlines

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

An international pool of Concorde from which the airlines of the world could lease super-sonic airliners to meet their own flying schedules was suggested yesterday by Mr Henry Marking, deputy chairman and managing director of British Airways.

He made it clear that the five Concordes British Airways has contracted to buy and the four for Air France would be included in the pool. It would contain all 16 aircraft being built under the Anglo-French agreement.

British Airways and Air France would, however, retain a privileged position on flying hours, so that the rest of the world's airlines could bid for the remainder. The 16 Concorde being assembled will have a total productivity of 48,000 flying hours a year, of which the British and French airlines can use half, split equally between them.

Under the plan expounded by Mr Marking, which he emphasized has not been submitted to the Government, or even to the board of British Airways so far, the British and French governments would buy the aircraft and then lease them to the industry. He saw two great advantages to the scheme.

First, airlines that could not consider buying Concordes outright at about £23m each, plus the setting up of expensive overhaul and training facilities, but were anxious to enter the super-sonic era, might consider a leasing agreement.

Secondly, airlines whose route structure did not warrant the purchase of even one Concorde but who could find enough passengers for perhaps one super-sonic service a day, might lease an aircraft on an hourly basis.

Thus, a Concorde flown by British Airways from London to New York could make a return trip of perhaps four hours for another airline, with its British Airways crew, before returning as a British Airways flight to London.

Secret deal on busmen's pay claim

By Our Labour Staff

Provisional agreement on pay claim by 70,000 innish busmen was reached with employers in London yesterday, details were given by Mr La Smith, national officer of Transport and General Workers Union, said that he would recommending acceptance to delegates' conference on December 4.

The busmen claimed substantial increase to combat shortages, but there was so much doubt whether the claim conflicted with the social contract 12-month rule.

Employers of 90,000 provincial company busmen are to meet the union today to consider similar claim.

Shotgun theft

The police are investigating the theft of two shotguns valued at £2,500, and a third worth £40, from Tindall Road Duddo, near Berwick-on-Tweed.

Cost of eggs goes up by 4p a dozen

Increases of up to 4p a dozen on eggs were announced yesterday as the Eggs Authority told farmers that they were in danger of pushing prices down next year through overproduction.

Goldenlay, the largest egg marketing company in Britain, said the prices of its large and standard eggs would be increased by 4p a dozen next week. Small and medium eggs would cost an extra 4p.

The increases were announced too late for the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection to include them in its monitoring scheme.

The department said in its summary of likely price changes that eggs were likely to remain steady. Goldenlay said its increases had been caused by usual demands by bakers of Christmas cakes and mincepies.

The Eggs Authority said in its weekly market summary that farmers were breeding too many hens for their own good. It disclosed that the number of chicks placed for rearing in hatcheries last month was 14 per cent higher than in

Food prices

Supermarkets and multi-butchers are still going through period of fierce price-cutting battle and lamb, while pork, began to increase again. Cheapest supermarket chops seems to be at Remarke, where it costs 50p, compared with 6p elsewhere.

Dewhurst has made some cuts on New Zealand lamb, bringing whole shoulders down to 4p a pound and whole legs to 4p. But those highly publicized cuts are only a penny or two below what many butchers are charging for English cuts.

Salsunas are becoming steadier and cheaper as Christmas approaches. Supplies of grapes, fruit and tomatoes have improved markedly in the past few days.

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection predicts a imminent cut of up to 5p a pound in tomato prices, with some slight reductions on grapes.

Hugh Clayton

October, 1973, which was also a month of high placings. If that level was not cut sharply the industry would face "the inevitable unpleasant consequences of overproduction in the second half of 1975". By that time meat prices combined with high costs, the very squeeze from which the industry is recovering after low prices early this year.

Chicken prices are faltering slightly. Although the cheapest supermarket broiler still costs 23p a pound, the average price is now 25p instead of 26p a week or two ago.

Coley and pluck should be lower today than last Friday, and most other sea fish will be steady. The

Midland Bank
A GREAT BRITISH BANK

تكون من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل



A Volvo never had looks like this before.

No, sir.

In days gone by the ladies wouldn't give us a look in.

Somehow or other, they'd got it into their heads that Volvos were not for them.

'A man's car,' feminists muttered.

'Big and safe and reliable and hard wearing. Nobody looks at you in a Volvo'.

While this view wasn't quite fair, there was enough truth in it to sting us into action.

We present one of the results of our labours.

The new Volvo 244. Part of our first new series of cars for nearly nine years.

An event in itself.

And, we think, a turning point in our rather long, unsuccessful suit with women.

For a start, you'll undoubtedly get winked at in a 244.

The only problem may be that the young man in the sports car will choose to look at the car's body.

He may wind down the window and ask a few questions.

If'll be as well to humour him.

Knowing how men like technical banter, here are

a few things you should know:

The long, lean front isn't just there for the looks. Oh dear me, no.

It's made so as to cushion the blow should you make the chance acquaintance with a brick wall at 50 miles an hour.

The seats, now.

The cushion and backrest, inform him firmly, incorporate a network of metal wires tensioned by coil springs. The kind of comfort you've been aching for.

The whole driver's seat can be moved, not only forward and back, but also up and down.

Useful if both a 6ft husband and a 5ft wife drive the car.

Oh, and there's a rather charming quartz clock that you could put Big Ben right by.

Being a man, he'll want to know about the engine.

It's new, I believe, you should say in a throwaway manner. Rather bigger than before.

Very smart off the mark, you might add, wondering whether to put him through his paces.

But then, of course, it has got an aluminium head and an overhead camshaft.

So quiet, and the torque's as marvellous as ever.

He'll know what you mean.

To floor him totally, all you have to do is drop in a line about the cross-flow cylinder head making for better scavenging.

He'll be a slave for life after that.

If he's still asking for more, tell him all about the handling.

How, what with the new spring struts, the anti-roll member and the lower centre of gravity, it corners like a dream.

And rack and pinion steering is so effortless, you know.

Having said that, slip the ignition key into the snug new lock (the engine will fire first time with its new powerful starter) and pull away with arrogant ease.

Here is a suggestion of an exit line.

Look witheringly at his lowly vehicle and ask him, if he hasn't ever hankered after something as reliable as a Volvo.

It should be the coup de grâce.

The new Volvo 244.

HOME NEWS

Life ban on thugs sought by licensees

By Clive Borrell
Customers who attack and injure licensees and their staff should be banned for life from entering public houses...

Fishing industry wants subsidy of at least £10m a year

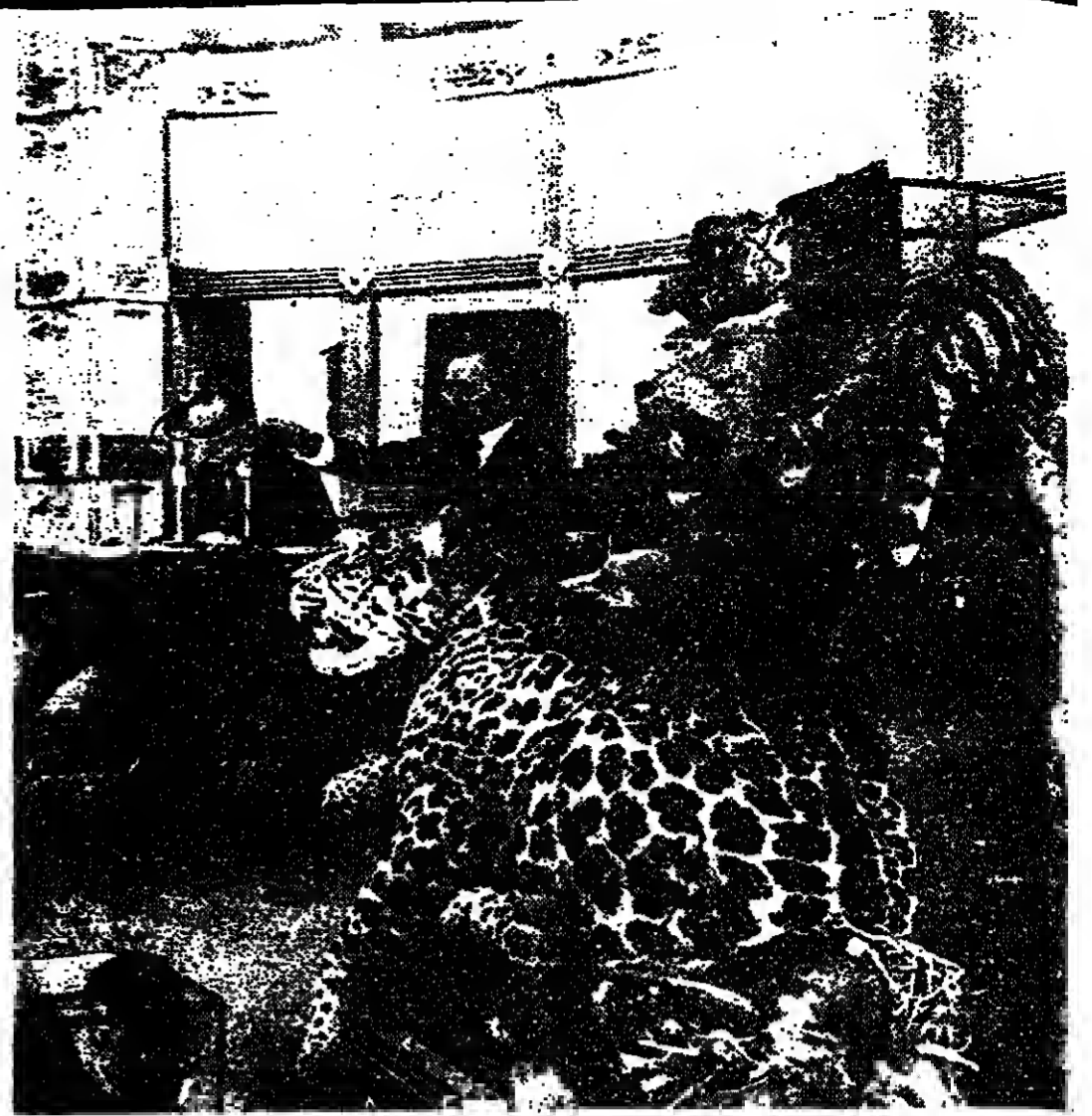
By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent
A subsidy of at least £10m a year and a radical review of EEC policy were called for yesterday by leaders of the British fishing industries...

that an international agreement fixing a fishing limit of 200 miles off coastlines will be signed after the renewed Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva in March...

If the policy was not changed, he went on, then the principal beneficiaries of the 200-mile limit off Britain will not be the British industry...

The bargain hunters bag some big game

By Martin Euckerly
The head of a large man-eating tiger was sold at auction in London yesterday for £200, which might be considered a reasonable bargain...



The auctioneer, Mr David Seth-Smith, accepting bids at yesterday's sale.

Only one airline flies you direct to the West Coast, USA, north and south.



Now Pan Am have opened up the whole West Coast with direct flights to the four major cities. As well as our daily 747s to Los Angeles and San Francisco, Pan Am also fly to Seattle and Portland...

The world's most experienced airline



COUNTRY LIFE

London Number

Saving a Forgotten London Parish
James Stevens Curt looks at the deterioration of Spitalfields, an area rich in Georgian and Victorian architecture...

The Royal Society of Arts
Alicia Rowan describes the Society's elegant house near the Strand, designed by the Adam brothers...

The Vanished Windmills of London
Stella Margeson traces the rise and fall of the windmill, designed by the Adam brothers...

Keeping our Capital Green
W. E. Matthews writes about the problems of planting, maintaining and preserving London's heritage of trees...

550 Years of the Guildhall Library
Keith Spence discusses the new Guildhall Library, opened last month, the fourth library in a succession that began in 1425...

On sale now 30 pence

Head's plea to keep girls' schools

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent
Head teachers of Britain's direct-grant and independent girls' schools were told yesterday to keep their schools open...

better environment at the adolescent stage", she continued.
Girls were often subjected out of school to strong sexual pressure of various kinds...

Within those smaller schools there were emphases in curricula that met the needs of girls rather than boys. Dame Diana said that members of most girls' schools took their O-level examinations later and kept a broader programme longer...

Coroner's officer stole from estates of dead

Leonard Gay, aged 60, a former coroner's officer, was fined £600 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for stealing property from the estates of dead people...

The judge was referring in evidence given by Mr Gay during a trial on charges of corruption concerning the removal of bodies and funerals when he was coroner's officer between 1966 and 1973...

Sentence cut for Devon raid man

Thomas Card, aged 44, jailed for six years for his part in a £55,000 art and silver raid on the Devon home of the parents of Miss Bridget Rose Dugdale, had his sentence cut to four years by the Court of Appeal yesterday...

Doubts about salmon

The Port of London Authority yesterday discounted a statement by a Tilbury man that a salmon found in the Thames had been thrown away by him because it had been deep-frozen too long...

Correction

It was stated incorrectly yesterday that the Lincolnshire County Council was spending £10,000 on leaflets explaining to householders the 1975-76 rate levy...

Call to end ban on cattle for slaughter abroad

By Our Agricultural Correspondent
Exporters' organizations and farmers' organizations joined yesterday in urging the Government to lift its ban on the sale of British livestock for slaughter overseas...

WAT

25% Rate on Petrol

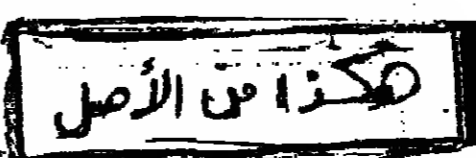
Guidance for Traders

From Monday, 18 November the rate of value added tax on petrol and aviation spirit is increased to 25%. Derv, liquid petroleum gas and lighter fuel are not affected...

Customs and Excise are providing traders with the detailed information they require in two VAT Notices (Nos. 743 and 744) which should reach every registered trader by post within the next few days.

- Notice No. 743 explains the effects of the change on garages and other suppliers of petrol who operate the special VAT retail schemes.
Notice No. 744 gives guidance on such matters as input tax deduction, and also contains full definitions of the commodities to which the new rate applies.
The "VAT fraction" for calculating tax at 25% from tax-inclusive prices is 1/5th.
Garages issuing "less detailed" tax invoices (paragraph 91(a) of the VAT GENERAL GUIDE) will have to provide separate invoices for petrol and derv from 18 November onwards...

Customs and Excise local VAT offices will advise on any problems - but please read the Notices first. If you have not received the Notices within a few days, please ask your local office for copies.



If you're about to decide against the Army as a career, we hope you've got better reasons than these.



You're non violent.

If you're opposed to the use of violence under any circumstances, we respect your idealism. We will leave you in peace, and we genuinely hope the rest of the world will follow our example.

But if there are limits to your non-violence (catching somebody thumping your best friend, for instance) you may be our kind of man.

We sometimes encounter situations where a timely show of force can prevent violence breaking out. Of course, once the action starts it tends to snowball. Particularly if it is paying off. The classic case was Hitler who could have been discouraged relatively easily early on in his violent career by an adequate display of determination backed by force.

Unfortunately, there are still people in the world who will use force to gain their ends. While this is so, non-violence is likely to remain an ideal rather than a practical policy.

You think Army life may be monotonous.

An Army Officer enjoys an advantage which does much to ensure him against tedium: he will rarely, if ever, be obliged to do the same job in the same place for more than a couple of years.

For example, an Officer in the Infantry could spend two years serving with his battalion in Germany - during which time he could well go to Scandinavia, the Mediterranean area, or Canada on training trips. Maybe even to Singapore on an exercise.

His next job could be behind a desk on a staff assignment. After that, who knows? He might be in action trying to cool a trouble spot. He could find himself flying a helicopter. Or doing a parachute course. The range of possibilities is enormous.

And the Army isn't all Infantry.

The Artillery have some of the most interesting guns and guided missiles in the world, while the Signals have all kinds of fascinating electronic communications equipment.

The Engineers could be tackling anything from throwing a bridge over rapids to laying an air-strip under enemy fire.

The Royal Armoured Corps offers you the

chance to command a wide range of technically advanced fighting vehicles, like the 600 h.p. 50 ton Chieftain tank, for example.

Every branch of the Army has its own area of interest and its own pattern of life.

We wouldn't dare to say it's impossible to be bored in the Army. But it's hard to be bored for very long.

Army Officers are a lot of stuck-up hearties.

These days we have only fractionally more of them per thousand than does the nation as a whole.

This may surprise you, but we haven't insisted on these characteristics as a condition of entry for some years now.

What we do look for is a combination of energy, initiative and intelligence. We also look for signs that, after training, a chap will be able to get a bunch of knowing professional soldiers permanently on his side.

With the result that most Army Officers are bright, open-minded and slightly extrovert. Much the sort of people you find running things in commerce and industry.

Their accents run the gamut from plum-in-the-mouth to Stow-on-the-Wold. All we ask is that their compatriots can understand them.

But you don't have to take our word for all this. If you're seriously worried about the kind of people you would have to live with in the Army why not meet some of them face to face.

There's no money in it.

If by 'money' you mean a quick million or two, don't join the Army. Open a chain of strip clubs or something similar.

But if you'll settle for a good salary and a rewarding way of life, we can offer you both.

Among the rewards mentioned most often by Army Officers are things like the variety the life offers; the adventure; the comradeship and the satisfaction that comes from doing a tough, challenging job.

In their less idealistic moments, doubtless they value the holidays that go with the job. Few civilians enjoy 42 days paid holiday a year. Neither do many get the chance to continue full-time education. In the Army you can have both plus the opportunity to travel all over the globe.

And the money itself isn't to be sneezed at. Six months after joining an Officer gets his first pip and a salary of £2,048 p.a.

If he gets to a full General he could end up pulling in £14,845.

It's a hard life-- and dangerous, too.

Now this could be a serious worry.

If you're not at all keen on even the slightest whiff of danger or discomfort, head straight for a job in a large secure corporation.

When you're in the Army people throw rocks at you when you're not looking. Then try to blow you up. They shoot at you. Not all the time, of course, but you have to face up to the possibility of it happening.

The chances of having to work hours that no union would tolerate and live in conditions that would be spurned by a vagrant are always on the cards.

Then again, as an Officer, you have to get involved in the personal problems of the soldiers under your command. Some of which would test the most patient social worker.

All in all, being an Army Officer is a pretty demanding way of life. It will extend you and challenge you in ways that few civilian occupations will.

If you're going to turn your back on the idea of being an Army Officer we would like to be sure that you're doing it for the right reasons rather than the wrong ones.

We've tried to clear up a few popular misconceptions here. But if you've read this far you may well have questions you would like to put to us.

If so, and you're under 29, write to Major J. R. Drew, Army Officer Entry Dept., A50, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA, and while you're at it, tell us about your educational qualifications and your interests.



Army Officer

harnessing the City
in service of
industry and jobs

...LEVER, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Manchester, Lancashire, Lab.) resumed the debate in Budget, said: ...were three main problems the private enterprise sector... the price control introduced by the Conservative Government... the second problem was the way which profits were taxed, and the third, the way in which the financial institutions for providing industry with fixed term finance for investment...

Chancellor should have prepared nation for sacrifices by instalments—Mrs Thatcher

MRS THATCHER (Barnet, Finchley, C) said there were four ways of acquiring money—cash, by making it, borrowing it and raising it. Mr Lever appeared to have done all four. (Loud laughter.) There was no agreed method of commercial accounting for the purposes of taxation. Until they had done it was not easy to alter the basis of the tax otherwise than on an ad hoc basis. Bankable assurances might be all right for a continuing business, but not for the liquidator if the business went bust in the meantime. They wanted something more than bankable assurances or deferred taxes. On the FFI most of them would agree to have that sort of facility in private hands and it would be a good idea to set it up. Looking, for example, at insurance companies, their duty was first to look after their beneficiaries and to do that they needed to match their liabilities with their investments. By investing in that kind of institution there would be no question whatsoever of them having to put the interests of their beneficiaries second. MR ATKINSON (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab) said Mrs Thatcher was saying that insurance companies and other financial institutions should put first the interests of their beneficiaries. Would she say that that was the correct posture for trade unions to take when the Conservatives accused them of ignoring the national interest? MRS THATCHER said she was speaking on the basis of a legal contract, not the social contract. (Laughter.) In 15 years of listening to Budget speeches she had never known a Chancellor who had never known a word to communicate so little. The difficulty the Chancellor was in was one of not revealing that if he was right now, he was clearly wrong in the

Grave lack of urgency: Budget condemned as full of half truths

MR IFOR DAVIES (Gower, Lab) said Britain's greatest need in order to overcome the economic difficulties was industrial peace and cooperation. For that reason alone, it was right that the Budget placed great emphasis on the social contract. There was urgent need to clarify that a priority of the social contract was to create greater measures of industrial justice through the strengthening of the machinery of collective bargaining, conciliation and voluntary arbitration. MR MAURICE MACMILLAN (Farnham, C) said there was a grave lack of urgency in the Chancellor's Budget speech, and in speeches of the Chancellor's colleagues, there was no attempt to bring home a sense of the dangers which confronted the country. There was the danger of dependence on Arab money to keep control of Britain's money supply. There was no sense of urgency as to what was required of the people of the country or of Parliament. MPs could not expect the Budget to solve the problems, but they could expect it to set out the parameters and to give some idea of the action the Government were likely to take. The Chancellor failed to do that. His March Budget was political. This one was half political, full of half truths, with half his policies still concealed. The Chancellor was condemned not merely for what he had done in the past but for what he left unsaid. MR CORBETT (Hemel Hempstead, Lab), in a maiden speech, said he hoped the Chancellor would consider extending the family allowance to the first child of a

single parent and also find ways of putting urgently needed extra money into public transport. One problem was the enormous waste of people who were too seldom encouraged to play a full part in what was going on. Parliament must assert the belief that the country would overcome the crisis not mainly through institutions but with and through people. MR PARDOE (North Cornwall, L) said some enforcement of the social contract would be required. If it failed, there would be unemployment on a rising scale. He was puzled as the Chancellor by the present unemployment figures. There should be an investigation. MR STODDART (Swindon, Lab) said the Government should not expect the social contract to work overnight. For a number of years, however, an example of market forces by the Conservative Government. They have been taught jungle economics by the Opposition (he said). Working people have seen speculators using a shortage situation to push up the price of houses beyond their reach; they are doing exactly the same to their employers in a shortage situation. When the CBI grows up and gets down to the real problems in our country, I am sure they will be taken notice of, but at the moment they are a body which, frankly, ought not to have any influence at all. MR ALISON (Barkston Ash, C) said with the social contract what they had come to was the abandonment of a price and incomes policy and the return to the traditional governmental role of managing the economy by managing the level of aggregate demand.

Referenda ruled out except on EEC

...questioned about a referendum on EC membership. MR HAROLD WILSON, Prime Minister (Huyton, Lab), said: No motion has yet been taken on the referendum and procedure to be followed for consulting the British people. MR RIDLEY (Cirencester and Stroud, C)—If the referendum and the committee of the necessary legislation on the floor of the House? Will you clarify the situation where members of his Government who opposed to a referendum are sent from office in time to take part in the debate? MR WILSON—I am a hypothetical question, but I agree that a lot of such great constitutional importance should be taken through all stages on the floor of the House. ...must have missed, in the heat of the election, the fact that a lot of my Government colleagues who took a line on that question made their position clear, so he is asking no new questions. MR MARTEN (Banbury, C)—Are there so many preparations for a referendum, will the Conservative Government's precedent over Northern Ireland and say it will be a referendum or not? Will he also consider consultations with the shades of opinion across the parties throughout the House this important matter before legislation is brought forward? MR WILSON—Should this referendum procedure be resorted to and no decision has yet been made, it will be a matter of considerable constitutional importance I would agree that it should be after for general consultations about the House. MR ASHTON (Bassetlaw, Lab)—This was in the manifesto, will there be a three-line whip on this of the House? (Conservative cheer.)

Business in the House of Lords

...will be: ...ARBITRATION BILL, Reservations Bill and Safety of Sports Grounds Bill. WEDNESDAY: Short debates on National Health Service Reorganisation Bill, Motion on Food Subsidies (Continued). THURSDAY: Biological Standards Bill, Conservation of Wild Creatures Bill, second reading. Business in the House of Commons will be: MONDAY: Housing Rents and Subsidies Bill, Northern Ireland Social Security and Welfare Bill, Finance Bill, Petroleum Development Bill, National Health Service Bill, Motion on Food Subsidies (Tea), Order of the Day, Motion on Agricultural Subsidies, Social Security Benefits Bill and Road Traffic (Local Bills) Bill. FRIDAY: Private members' motions.

...5 Servicemen killed. R STOKES (Halesowen and Edridge, C) asked what was total number of members of Forces killed in Northern Ireland and in the remainder of the United Kingdom since the present reign began in 1969. R ROBERT BROWN, Under Secretary of Defence for the year—in the period between 1st 1969 and November 13 1974, 277 members of HM Forces killed in Northern Ireland and in the remainder of the United Kingdom as a direct result of terrorist activity.

...Next week. Business in the House of Lords will be: ...ARBITRATION BILL, Reservations Bill and Safety of Sports Grounds Bill. WEDNESDAY: Short debates on National Health Service Reorganisation Bill, Motion on Food Subsidies (Continued). THURSDAY: Biological Standards Bill, Conservation of Wild Creatures Bill, second reading. Business in the House of Commons will be: MONDAY: Housing Rents and Subsidies Bill, Northern Ireland Social Security and Welfare Bill, Finance Bill, Petroleum Development Bill, National Health Service Bill, Motion on Food Subsidies (Tea), Order of the Day, Motion on Agricultural Subsidies, Social Security Benefits Bill and Road Traffic (Local Bills) Bill. FRIDAY: Private members' motions.



Something to go on, besides price.

It's natural to suppose that the more you pay, the better the wine. But now, for as little as 70p, you can get good French wine with the VDQS stamp on the label. It's a stamp of quality awarded by the French Government. VDQS stands for 'Vins Délimités de Qualité Supérieure' (or wines of superior quality from approved vineyards). It means that the wine comes from where it says it comes from. It's made in limited quantities. From traditional grape varieties. By approved methods. And every three months, an official tasting committee makes sure the wine is up to scratch. There are white wines, reds and rosés. From light to robust, from dry to sweet. From about 70p to £1.50. You'll have to look carefully for the VDQS stamp. It's usually about this big: VDQS wines from France.

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SAVE YOUR CAPITAL A £70,000 house for only £25,000.

PAUL CAMP, F.R.I.C.S.

Detached 5 Bedroomed House in an elevated position...

HIGH DERING

The Ridgeway, Westbury, Wiltshire. 14.5 miles across 2 miles city centre 3 miles.

OLD RECTORY BARGAINS

Two miles from Sandingham, Norfolk, compact Coach House for residential conversion...

CHELTSEY, SURREY

Substantial house, 144-acre estate, splendid grounds in Thames, tributary...

BERKSHIRE DOWNS

Quiet village nr. Wantage, 2.5 miles to a 4 bedroomed detached house...

SUFFOLK

Edge of pretty conservation village, lovely detached cottage in 3.5 acres...

ALPHINGTON

On edge of Downs, outstanding house, 1000 sq ft, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

YVOD GOLF, LINCOLNSHIRE

Immaculate detached house, situated in rural village...

BANBURY, ESSEX, 14 ACRES

£45,000. House with fine views, 14 acres, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...



A combination of English and Italian styles. Clifford Hill Court, near Stratford-on-Avon.

Various schemes, or inducement, have been offered by developers from time to time...

Residential property

Extendable homes lower cost

above. Immediately adjacent to the house is a self-contained flat or guest cottage...

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

SOMERSET 15.5 miles, Charming Period House, Quaint cottages, 6 B...

ESTATE AGENTS ATTENTION

If you had properties in Kent don't miss your chance to advertise in another successful property feature...

SOMERSET

15 minutes from Bath; restored 18th century house...

COBHAM SURREY

Unique situation and layout, 1000 sq ft, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

BERKSHIRE DOWNS

Quiet village nr. Wantage, 2.5 miles to a 4 bedroomed detached house...

ALPHINGTON

On edge of Downs, outstanding house, 1000 sq ft, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

YVOD GOLF, LINCOLNSHIRE

Immaculate detached house, situated in rural village...

BANBURY, ESSEX, 14 ACRES

£45,000. House with fine views, 14 acres, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

MAYFAIR MEWS COTTAGE FOR SALE

Extensively renovated. Large lounge, 1/2 bedrooms, k. & b., double garage.

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KENSINGTON superb flat on 1st floor, 1st floor, 1st floor...

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

TOWN HOUSE LOGAN PLACE, KENSINGTON, W.3.

Very attractive and decorated with Japanese style wallpaper...

FULHAM S.W.6

Very detached 2 story house, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor...

OUTRAGEOUSLY ACCESSIBLE!

Hardly ever seen and 30% below market value...

RICHMOND, SURREY

Detached property at end of Richmond Hill...

EARLS COURT, W.8

Three story terraced residence, comprising 3 rooms...

SOUTHWOOD LANE, HIGHGATE VILLAGE

New 2-bed. flat with lovely view from super balcony...

39 HAMILTON TERRACE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD

Super new 2-bed. flat just completed, 1st floor, 1st floor...

LEXHAM GARDENS, W.8

Neat West London Flat Terminal flat in modern complex...

PARSONS GREEN, S.W.6

Large newly decorated 2 bedroom flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bedrooms...

CHISWICK, MIDDLESEX

Charming 2 bedroom flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bedrooms...

UNFURNISHED LEASE, Knightsbridge

Basement flat, 3 rooms, kitchen, living room, 3 bedrooms...

CHISWICK, MIDDLESEX

Charming 2 bedroom flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bedrooms...

UNFURNISHED LEASE, Knightsbridge

Basement flat, 3 rooms, kitchen, living room, 3 bedrooms...

CHISWICK, MIDDLESEX

Charming 2 bedroom flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bedrooms...

UNFURNISHED LEASE, Knightsbridge

Basement flat, 3 rooms, kitchen, living room, 3 bedrooms...

CHISWICK, MIDDLESEX

Charming 2 bedroom flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bedrooms...

UNFURNISHED LEASE, Knightsbridge

Basement flat, 3 rooms, kitchen, living room, 3 bedrooms...

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CHISWICK, MIDDLESEX

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BLANCHARD, J. SUTHERLAND... The Official Liquidator of the Company...

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

ROEDEAN SCHOOL Brighton

OPEN SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION... The School offers an open scholarship...

ROEDEAN SCHOOL

Applications invited from... The School offers an open scholarship...

Nuffield College, Oxford

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS... Applications invited from...

AMERICAN FAMILY

seek a bed... American Family seeks a bed...

LAKE DISTRICT

Would you like to retire to the beautiful English Lake District...

LEGAL NOTICES

also on page 32... Legal notices regarding...

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

THE HULLING, NEW DEGREE COURSE... Starting in October, 1975...

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance...

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

LATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED... Notice of meeting...

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK... Notice of meeting...

PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT... Inspector of Civil Aviation...

NOTICE

The Directors of JOHN WHIFFLE INSURANCE CO. LTD... Notice of meeting...

NOTICE

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The Directors of JOHN WHIFFLE INSURANCE CO. LTD... Notice of meeting...

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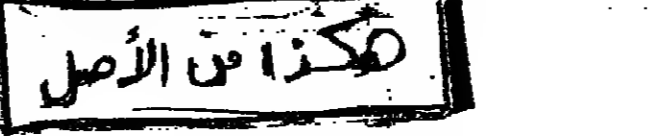
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WEST EUROPE

Italian police press secretly for civilian status and the right to form their own trade union

Our Correspondent Nov 14

Some 350 Italian police officers and men risked up to 10 years in a military jail to meet secretly and to demand the right to have a trade union.

The police have been engaged in a continuous battle against increasingly violent crime, sometimes uncontrolled labour unrest and political terrorism.

"There is a deep sense of frustration among the police," says its editor, Dr Franco Fedeli. "The police want to stop being considered second-class citizens. At the moment a democratic dialogue with their superiors is impossible."



Rodin's statue of Balzac sits above a rising tide of rubbish in strike-bound Paris.

Austerity plea ignored by Strasbourg MPs

From David Cross Strasbourg, Nov 14

Ignoring pleas by European Community governments for an austerity budget next year, members of the European Parliament today proposed a 30 per cent increase in Community expenditure.

The grand total of some 6,500m units of account (about £2,700m) included an allocation of 300m units of account for the regional fund, an extra 200m to pay for expected farm price increases, 150m for agricultural reform projects and 53m for food aid.

African takes over as head of Unesco

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Nov 14

M René Maheu today relinquished the post of Director General of Unesco, which he has held for 13 years. M Amadou Mbaw, of Senegal, until now Assistant Director General of Education, was unanimously elected Director General by the general conference.

feeling simmers on in easy Union of the Left

Charles Hargrove Nov 14

There is no sign of a healing rift—to speak of a breach is too much at this stage between Socialists and Communists. The Communist Party uses to barress the Socialists' complaint of their lukewarmness towards the common programme.

and show that within the Union of the Left, it is they who have the whip hand. The Socialists have borne their irritation with great forbearance in the face of almost continuous attack and innendo.

rway court rejects damages claim over pill

Nov 14.—Norway's supreme court today rejected a damages claim for 320,000 kroner (about £25,000) by a woman whose husband died taking a birth control pill by the Schering drugs firm of West Berlin.

France wins title in candle lit bridge contest

Tel Aviv, Nov 14

France won the European Bridge Championships after a dramatic closing day in which France, Italy and Norway were in close contention.

ice barred in nap case

Nov 14.—The 14-year-old son of a wealthy builder here kidnapped yesterday while way to school. Police said that three masked men Giamfranco Gioce and him into a car.

France met Italy in the penultimate round and play was interrupted by a power cut so the last hour was played by candlelight.

Joseph Hudecz, a Hungarian refugee, had claimed his 32-year-old wife died of coronary thrombosis in caused by the Anoviar contraceptive pill, now on sale in Norway.

On appeal the score was restored but despite French counter appeals and a threatened walk-out Italy won the match 16-4 to go into the last round tied with France and two points behind Norway who seemed to have the easiest final match.

supreme court ruled, a hearing which began months ago, that Mrs H's death could have been prevented by a heart ailment.

Norway, however, collapsed in the second half of the match against Finland, Italy beat Switzerland 17-3 and France went to the top, by beating Belgium 19-1.

dents held in ice clash

Nov 14.—The 14-year-old son of a wealthy builder here kidnapped yesterday while way to school. Police said that three masked men Giamfranco Gioce and him into a car.

Italy retained the women's title with a good deal to spare, while the British ladies with four newcomers in the team ended in good style by winning their last five matches to take seventh place.

family has refused all offers of police over a ransom. The only comment by the father was: "We consider him as missing and will do all we can to get back as soon as possible."

Open series: Norway 274, Sweden 266, Switzerland 243, Portugal 238, Britain 191, Denmark 189, Denmark 178, Turkey 172, Yugoslavia 165, Netherlands 157, Italy 147, Austria 141, Ireland 137, Germany 116, Finland 115 and Spain 89.

Women's series: Italy 207, France 199, Sweden 165, Spain 156, Switzerland 154, Denmark 130, Britain 128, Ireland 106, Belgium 102, Netherlands 102, Greece 88, Norway 87 and Germany 68.

Severe tremors

Athens, Nov 14.—The Athens observatory reported today an earthquake in the Levantine-Delphi area. Police said there was no major damage. The earthquake, at 3.22 pm, was followed by another strong tremor two hours later.

Women's series: Italy 207, France 199, Sweden 165, Spain 156, Switzerland 154, Denmark 130, Britain 128, Ireland 106, Belgium 102, Netherlands 102, Greece 88, Norway 87 and Germany 68.

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IX charges not political

enhageo, Nov 14.—An appeal court today rejected a charges against Mr Glistrup, a Progress Party leader, that he had committed fraud and should therefore be tried before a jury.

Mr Glistrup, who heads one of Denmark's largest tax law firms, is charged with evading 4.2m kroner (£309,000) in taxes over the past decade and with failure to pay 72m kroner (£5.1m) in share capital for more than 3,000 companies he formed.—Reuter.

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People, the motor car, and Toyota.

People today expect more from their cars than ever before. They want reliability, quality, fuel economy and safety. They want the motor vehicle to become an even more responsible member of society. The people at Toyota want the same thing. And you can tell just by watching our production-line people at work. Everyone knows that the Toyota they're working on is going to be owned by someone like

them who cares. So they're meticulous in every respect... from assembly operations to quality control checks. They're so meticulous, in fact, that every Toyota worker wears a pair of clean white gloves. The truth is our people care about what they're doing. It's something we encourage. And something we're proud of. Safety. Quality. Reliability. Fuel economy. And people who care. More good reasons for owning a Toyota.



Better Harmony TOYOTA

OVERSEAS

Mr Nelson Rockefeller promises to give up his habit of making huge presents to officials

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Nov 14. Mr Nelson Rockefeller, today undertook to desist—once in office as Vice-President—from his controversial practice of giving and lending huge sums to public officials.

Pell to rescue Mr Rockefeller from making ordinary folk misconstrue his motives; and an extraordinary haggling scene took place before the cameras. Would Mr Rockefeller not agree to strike out the second exclusion or insert the word "medical" in front of hardship, Senator Pell asked.

Senate rule committee thought it was up to. And the chairman, Senator Howard Cannon, sternly insisted it was not the committee but Mr Rockefeller who was making the offer.

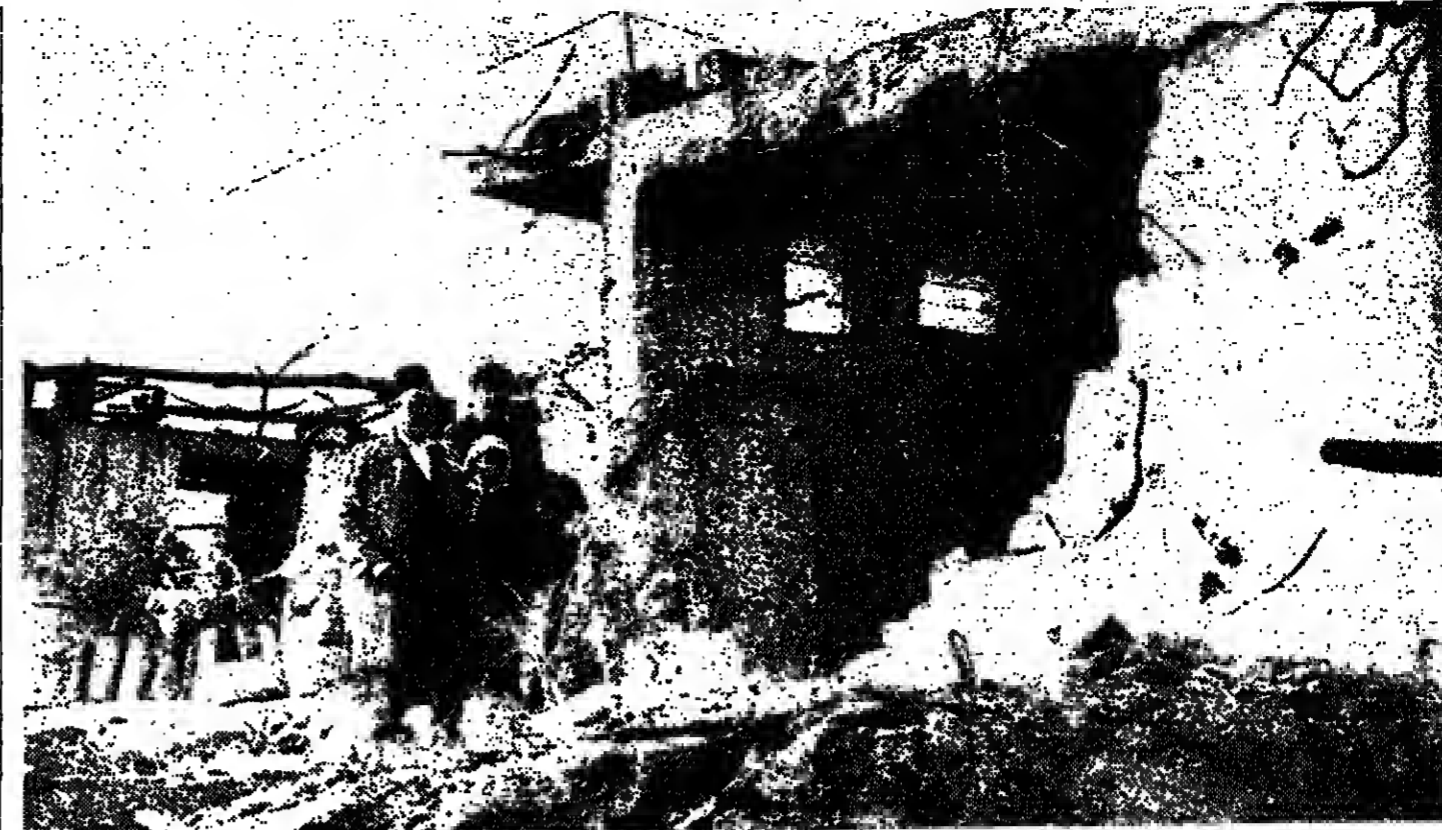
Mr Ford announces \$300m aid scheme for home buying

Las Vegas, Nov 14.—President Ford today announced a boost for the housing market, suffering from a slump caused by tight credit.

—assisting buyer and seller. He added that he saw "hopeful signs of a greater availability of credit, interest rates have started downward."

Yugoslavia to free British plane spotters

From Dassa Trevisan Belgrade, Nov 14 Robert Curtis and Paul Mason, two British aircraft spotters serving three-year sentences in a Yugoslav prison, are expected to be released shortly.



Lebanese stand in the ruins of their home at Nabatiyah after an Israeli artillery barrage.

Six killed in Lebanon town by Israel gunfire

From Our Correspondent Beirut, Nov 14 At least six people, including a five-year-old girl, were killed in the south Lebanese town of Nabatiyah early today as a result of Israeli artillery shelling.

with Israel. The Palestine news agency Wafa said the Israelis also shelled the Kafir, Halta and Serbin villages where loud explosions were heard.

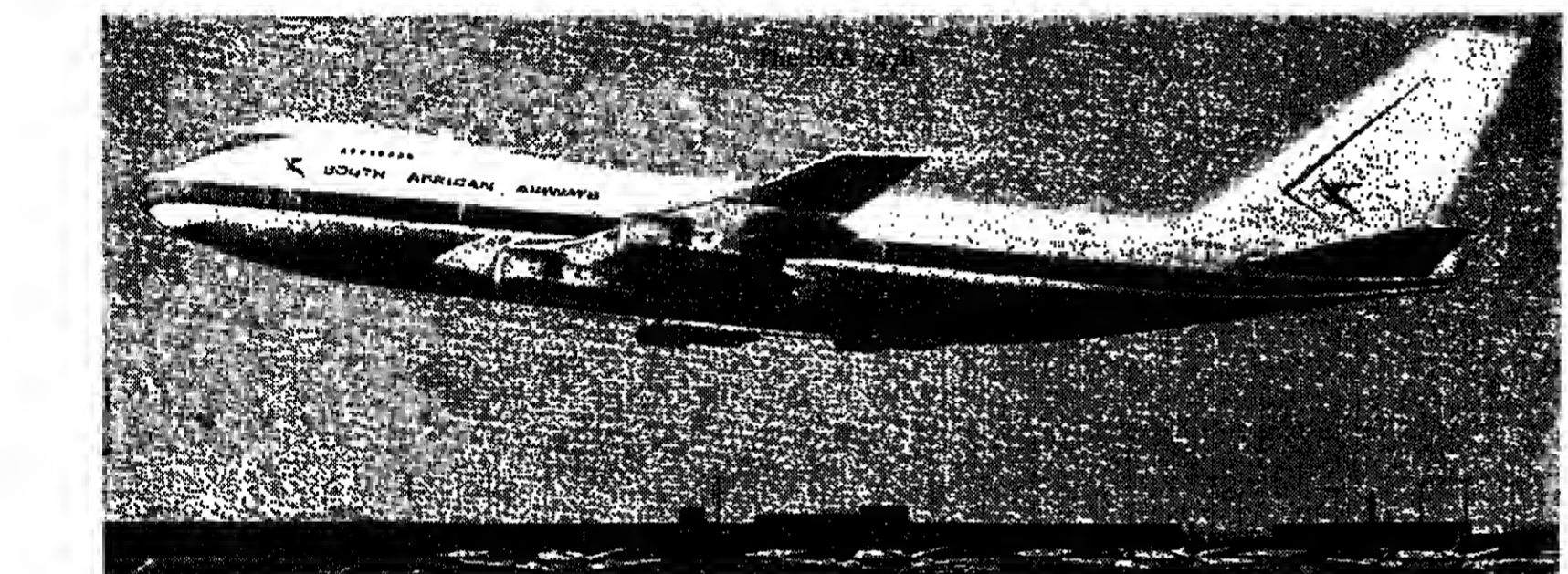
aim, to win over the United States Government and public to his cause. It had been expected that he would have put emphasis on his willingness to accept the limited target of setting up a state on the West Bank and in Gaza and blurred over the plan for a "secular democratic state" in the whole of the old Palestine area.

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Growing support for world food council

From Peter Nichols Nov 14. At the world food conference today there were signs of growing support for an Algerian proposal for a world food council.

The Algerians quite clearly intended their proposed council to be an international body with the weight to control international food policy with some precision. Other developing countries, such as India, share the view that the proposed council should have teeth and should have the power to act handily to the developed and developing world alike.



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we have to make a small charge for this service). We have a Maitre d'Hotel and his staff to look after you. And you'll find no less than fifteen loos. A special no-smoking area. A special no-film area. It's the comfortable way to travel to South Africa. Ask your travel agent for the details

SAAS South African Airways Where no-one's a stranger London to South Africa everyday at 17:15.

Mr Arafat leaves for Cuba after UN address

From Peter Strafford New York, Nov 14 Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), left New York for Cuba today after making his speech yesterday to the United Nations.

Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), left New York for Cuba today after making his speech yesterday to the United Nations.

Two military men join Libyan Cabinet

Tripoli, Nov 14.—Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, the Libyan Prime Minister, today made minor changes to his Cabinet, increasing its membership by two.

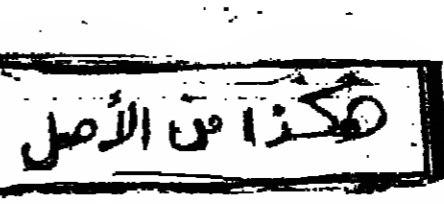
Greece to leave alliance if Socialists win poll

From Our Correspondent Athens, Nov 14 Mr Andreas Papandreu, leader of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), told a mass meeting in Athens tonight that if his party wins next Sunday's elections Greece would walk out of Nato, disband all American bases and adopt a non-aligned foreign policy.

Dr Luns urges Nato standardization

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent The great difficulties which were being faced by the Western powers over Cyprus might have been avoided by earlier, more energetic action.

Standardization of equipment provided a means of reducing the costs of development, procurement and maintenance. At present the duplication of effort in research and development alone resulted in a waste estimated to cost the alliance at least \$1,000m (£400m) a year, and a further large sum should be added to this for production support and training.



Growing support world food Co

OVERSEAS



Left-wingers run past a flaming petrol bomb towards an entrance to the United States Embassy in Tokyo. At the right two policemen start off in pursuit of the group.

Students bomb Tokyo embassies violent prelude to Ford visit

Peter Hazellurst, Nov 14. An already nervous Government... The violence expected next week, eight extremists... red helmets attacked American and Soviet embassies in Tokyo today with petrol bombs...

Normally the incidents would have received scant attention, but they have forced a jittery government to review the already elaborate security arrangements to protect President Ford during his four-day visit... The young leftist group, which calls itself Maruseido, threatened tonight to launch a similar attack near Haneda airport when President Ford arrives on Monday...

Foreign Office heard complaints from American journalists that the tight security arrangements would prevent the President from meeting or making contact with the Japanese people... Mr Ford will be flown by helicopter to and from all airports and apart from meeting a handful of carefully screened American and Japanese journalists, he is not expected to make contact with the public...

US Army releases report of 'dark chapter' of My Lai cover-up

From Seymour M. Hersh Washington. More than six and a half years after the massacre of civilians at My Lai in South Vietnam, the Army has released a report on how the crime was covered up throughout the military command structure...

The summary was prepared by a staff headed by Lieutenant General William Peers who was appointed to investigate fully the My Lai cover-up after the first reports of the killings on March 16, 1968, were published in the United States in November, 1969... Much of the basic information had been made known previously... Lieutenant William Calley, the platoon leader who was the sole participant in the massacre convicted of any wrongdoing, was released from jail last week, clearing the way for release of the report...

Other documents in the report disclose that an Army census concluded in 1970 that 347 men, women and children had been killed by American troops at My Lai... The report shows that knowledge of the atrocity was widespread throughout the division and its headquarters... The division command group acted to control closely all information... Asked during the news briefing whether he thought there was any inconsistency between the widespread failures at division level and the subsequent conviction of Lieutenant Calley, Mr Callaway said: "We have always leaned over backwards to protect individual rights... Our justice is one of presumption of innocence..."

public access to whatever additional information may be contained... The report which has been released specifically cited 30 officers and enlisted men by name, ranging from a major general to a specialist 5, whose actions after the massacre were found to be lacking and possibly criminal... Congressional criticism over the Army's refusal to release the Peers report, which intensified two years ago after the New Yorker magazine and The New York Times published extensive articles based on a copy of the first volume of the report and the more than 40 volumes of accompanying evidence and documents that had been made available to a reporter... On June 4, 1972, The New York Times published extensive excerpts from the first volume that noted that the senior generals of the America Division committed 43 specific acts of misconduct or omission in connection with the initial field investigations in March and April, 1968, of the incident... The first volume, which summarized the four-month inquiry by General Peers and his staff, concluded that in general efforts were made at every level of the American Division in a successful attempt to keep details of the killings from reaching higher headquarters... New York Times News Service.

Stormy passage for S Vietnam press Bill

Saigon, Nov 14.—Angry opposition members today walked out of a parliamentary debate on reforming the press laws, and joined a protest demonstration by journalists and publishers outside... They objected chiefly to the fact that a Government-backed Bill to change the legislation controlling Saigon's newspapers still allowed confiscation of what they termed vague grounds... But the Bill—another move

to defuse the surge of opposition to President Thieu—was approved by the remaining deputies in the lower house by a vote of 76 to 49... The demonstrators unfurled banners outside the building... The reform Bill, which now goes to the Senate, would eliminate the requirement for a 20m piastre (£12,000) deposit from newspaper publishers, put the courts rather than the Government in charge of confiscations, reduce penalties for violations

of the press law, and transfer jurisdiction over such cases from military to civil courts... The laws on the press and establishment of political parties have been chief opposition targets in the legislative field... On Friday, the assembly will debate amendments on laws governing political parties after President Thieu's pledge on November 1 to amend restrictions imposed in 1972 on the parties and press.—Reuter, Agence-France Presse.

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New Soviet Minister Culture med

Moscow, Nov 14.—Mr Pyotr Ilyev was today appointed Minister of Culture to succeed Mrs Ekaterina Furtseva, who died last month... Demichev, who is 56, was born to a worker's family in the Luga region... He served in the army during the Second World War as a political comrade... He graduated from the Gorky Institute in Moscow and worked as a teacher... He was appointed to the post as a responsible member of the party... In the 1950s, Mr Demichev was secretary of the Moscow committee of the Communist Party and later became its manager of the Soviet Union of Ministers... He became secretary of the Moscow committee in 1960 and a year later was appointed secretary of the party's central committee.

Russian dissidents' guide to be published in West

Moscow, Nov 14.—Mr Igor Shafarevich, a Moscow University professor, today announced the forthcoming publication in the West of a collection of dissident essays on Russia's future compiled by himself and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Nobel prize winner... Professor Shafarevich, a mathematics lecturer, told a press conference for Western journalists from the book, entitled *From Under the Easiers*, was begun three years ago and had been delayed by Mr Solzhenitsyn's expulsion from the Soviet Union in February... He said that the book, to be published in Russian in Paris later this year and subsequently in several other European languages, was a demonstration of the possibilities open to dissident cultural figures to work for changes while still living in the Soviet Union... Apart from two essays each by himself and Mr Solzhenitsyn—now living in Switzerland—

the book contains essays by Mr Vadim Borisov, an historian, Mr Vevgeny Barabanov, an art historian, Mr Mikhail Agursky, a Jewish activist, and two other writers... Professor Shafarevich, who showed a typescript copy of the book to the journalists, was accompanied at the press conference in his apartment near Moscow University by Mr Borisov and Mr Barabanov, who have both lost their jobs over dissident activities, and Mr Agursky, a cyberneticist who was dismissed after applying to emigrate to Israel... The professor, who is a candidate member of the Academy of Sciences, in describing the aims of the book, said: "Today in our country Marxism is in no condition to move anyone to anything; but Marxism's ideological monopoly, which is based on compulsion, prevents the majority of people from thinking about the root questions of life."—Reuter.

Engineer shot by Zambian guards at Kariba dam

Salisbury, Nov 14.—An engineer from Salisbury was shot and seriously wounded by Zambian border guards at Kariba yesterday when he attempted to enter Zambia illegally... A government spokesman said that Mr James Bryan Macdonnell, aged 44, was shot three times and wounded in the chest and stomach... He was taken to a Salisbury hospital where his condition was said to be satisfactory... An African who had accompanied him was not hurt but was arrested by the Zambian border guards... The two men had driven across the road on the wall of the Kariba dam and stopped at the Zambian border post there... The spokesman added Mr Macdonnell appeared to have an altercation with the border guards... All crossing points between the two countries have been closed since January last year... At that time Rhodesia closed its side of the border in retaliation for alleged Zambian support for Rhodesian African guerrillas... Rhodesia later decided to reopen the frontier but Zambia kept its side closed... Reports said that before the shooting incident, the police had

Russia to buy Australian beef

Canberra, Nov 14.—The Melbourne meat firm of Borthwick's is expected to sign an agreement with the Soviet Government during the next three days to supply 40,000 tonnes of frozen Australian beef... Sources said in Canberra today that the contract was being negotiated with an international firm of agents working on behalf of the Soviet Government... It is understood that frozen carcasses are to be sold at about 19 cents (9p) a lb.—Reuter.

Bandit reports seeing captive nurses

Bangkok, Nov 14.—A bandit who surrendered has told the police he saw two kidnapped nurses at an outlaw hide-out in southern Thailand, a provincial police officer said today... They had been taken there in chains, he said... The police chief of the province, said the bandit of the name Minka, who is a member of a camp of New Zealand, Miss Margaret Morgan, of

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OVERSEAS

Mr Whitlam accused of planning to sacrifice his Treasurer

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Nov 14. There were angry scenes in the House of Representatives in Canberra today when an Opposition move to debate a motion of no confidence in Mr Frank Crean, the Federal Treasurer, was defeated by 61 votes to 56.

net colleagues will be picked on day by day until the next election in the middle of 1977. "I will have no part in the Opposition's fomenting of speculation. Everything the Treasurer has said and done has expressed the decision of the Government. The Treasurer has expressed the decisions of decisions.



Lady Carolyn Townsend, photographed in the New York State Supreme Court building.

Lady Carolyn's suit said to be near settlement

New York, Nov 14.—The suit brought against Lady Carolyn Townsend by her husband, Mr Edgar Bronfman, for annulment of their marriage, because allegedly it was not consummated, was today reported to be near settlement.

Dispute over pig starts Papua tribal war

Port Moresby, Nov 14.—An argument about who owns a pig flared into a full-scale tribal war in the Papua-New Guinea highlands today with heavily armed riot police helpless to stop the spears and arrows of 1,200 primitive tribesmen.

37 sentenced to death by firing squad in Manila

Manila, Nov 14.—A military court today sentenced 37 people, including seven soldiers, to death by firing squad for the burning of two northern Philippine villages four years ago.

Priest arrested in Korea

Seoul, Nov 14.—An American Roman Catholic clergyman and three Koreans were detained by the police today during a brief protest march by about 30 relatives of dissidents imprisoned this year under a presidential emergency decree.

Jong PU, the Prime Minister, warned foreign churchmen against criticizing the Korean Government and inciting street demonstrations. He was released after seven hours.

Law Report November 14 1974

Damages reduced for passenger without seat belt

Drage v Smith and Another. Before Judge William Stubb, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the High Court. A passenger injured in a car accident had her damages reduced by 15 per cent because she was not wearing a seat belt. Judge Stubb, after reviewing the authorities, decided that in not wearing a seat belt she was guilty of contributory negligence.

Queen's Bench Division

Unfair dismissals

Millington v T. H. Goodwin & Sons Ltd. Before an industrial tribunal. The tribunal found that the dismissal of an employee was unfair. The appellant had been awarded redundancy payment of £195 and compensation of one week's wages.

VAT payable on cheque trading charge

Davies v Customs and Excise Commissioners. Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goff of Chieveley and Lord Croom-Johnson. The value of the supply of goods or services for the purposes of assessing the value added tax payable on the supply, not the cash actually received in respect of it.

Charterparties and injunctions

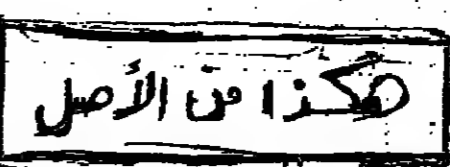
Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd v Teitland Shipping A/S. The Court of Appeal held that there is no principle in principle for distinguishing between a time charter party which provides for intermittent voyages and an ordinary time charter party which provides for exclusive use of the ship by the charterer.

Iran Air's 'Silk Route' advertisement featuring a map of the flight path from London to Tehran and then to Japan and China. Text includes 'Fastest to China and on to Japan. As the Homa flies' and 'From November 19 Iran Air brings you the magic of the Far East.'

Science report: Dutch elm disease: Toxin isolated. Forestry Service, writing in a recent issue of Nature. The report states that a product of Ceratocystis ulmi, which may well be the cause of many of the characteristic symptoms of the disease, has been isolated from cultures of the fungus.

HEAL'S GALLERY advertisement. Heal's are launching their new art gallery exhibition by the artist of their most successful young artists, Martin Blyth. Exhibition dates: November 15th to 17th. Address: 196 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0JH.

ART EXHIBITIONS section listing various art galleries and exhibitions. Includes: ALLEN DAVID, ACKERMANN'S, BELGRAVE GALLERY LTD, COLNACHI'S, GALLERY 21, GALLERY 22, GALLERY 23, GALLERY 24, GALLERY 25, GALLERY 26, GALLERY 27, GALLERY 28, GALLERY 29, GALLERY 30, GALLERY 31, GALLERY 32, GALLERY 33, GALLERY 34, GALLERY 35, GALLERY 36, GALLERY 37, GALLERY 38, GALLERY 39, GALLERY 40, GALLERY 41, GALLERY 42, GALLERY 43, GALLERY 44, GALLERY 45, GALLERY 46, GALLERY 47, GALLERY 48, GALLERY 49, GALLERY 50, GALLERY 51, GALLERY 52, GALLERY 53, GALLERY 54, GALLERY 55, GALLERY 56, GALLERY 57, GALLERY 58, GALLERY 59, GALLERY 60, GALLERY 61, GALLERY 62, GALLERY 63, GALLERY 64, GALLERY 65, GALLERY 66, GALLERY 67, GALLERY 68, GALLERY 69, GALLERY 70, GALLERY 71, GALLERY 72, GALLERY 73, GALLERY 74, GALLERY 75, GALLERY 76, GALLERY 77, GALLERY 78, GALLERY 79, GALLERY 80, GALLERY 81, GALLERY 82, GALLERY 83, GALLERY 84, GALLERY 85, GALLERY 86, GALLERY 87, GALLERY 88, GALLERY 89, GALLERY 90, GALLERY 91, GALLERY 92, GALLERY 93, GALLERY 94, GALLERY 95, GALLERY 96, GALLERY 97, GALLERY 98, GALLERY 99, GALLERY 100.



ENTERTAINMENTS

ALSO ON PAGE 14

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TREASURES

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THE ARTS

Werner Herzog's epic film on old Peru

Aguirre, Wrath of God (a) Paris-Pullman... The Mutation (x) Studio One... And Now the Screaming Starts (x) Doctor Death, Seeker of Souls (x) Riato



Klaus Kinski in Aguirre, Wrath of God

German film is based on a little-known event during the Spanish conquest of Peru... Klaus Kinski in Aguirre, Wrath of God... The picture concludes with a devastating metaphor for a civilization gone mad...

breath-taking: we see the vast expedition in the far distance winding down an almost vertical mountainside... The other British horror picture, And Now the Screaming Starts, has a little more style...

National Theatre's ambitious plans

Delays on the South Bank site mean that public performances by the National Theatre in its new home, intended to begin in April, will not now be given before next autumn... Tony Harrison's version of Moliere's The Misanthrope returns to the Old Vic in July after visiting America...

The Lord's Lieutenant Redgrave, Farnham

On discovering the parish of Mimms, where a cosy vicarage nestles in a corner of the vast iron-tyr estate of the Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire...

One Pair of Eyes BBC 2

Alan Coren 'I knew the answer to the riddle of the infinite. All this vast majesty of creation—it had to mean something. I meant something, too. To God, there is no zero. I still exist. Rhetoric to prick the eyeball and stir the soul, that it did not, however, issue from the lips of Sir Bernard Lovell...

BBC SO/Boulez Festival Hall/Radio 3

William Mann Of Berlioz's four symphonies the Fantastique is doubtless the most masterly, its greatest triumphs even in vocal and instrumental performance...

AGNEW GALLERY... Peter Shaffer's EQUUS 'Sensationally good' Guardian The National Theatre at the Old Vic 01-928 7616

Edvard Melkus Ensemble Queen Elizabeth Hall Stanley Sadie Edvard Melkus, the present master of Baroque violin playing, is an adept. He uses such mod cons as a chin rest and aluminium strings, which cannot but affect the sound he makes and the way he phrases...

The Cock-Artist Almost Free Charles Lewsen The 'cock-artist' of Rainer Werner Fassbinder's title is a Greek immigrant labourer whose presence in a small Bavarian town excites curiosity and desire in the girls and jealousy in the men...

ENTERTAINMENTS... THEATRES... CONCERTS... OPERA AND BALLET... TREASURES... GATE CINEMA-NOTTING HILL LOUIS MALLE'S PHANTOM INDIA 'PHANTOM INDIA IS WORTH MAKING A GREAT EFFORT TO SEE' NIGEL ANDREWS, FINANCIAL TIMES

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SPORT Cricket

Denness fit again and ready for the next Test

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent Sydney, Nov 14

Unlikely though it seemed at the start of the week, when he was undergoing as many tests as an astronaut...



Harold Larwood on his last visit to Britain in 1968 (left) and at the height of his career as an England fast bowler.

Forty years after the storm

From John Woodcock Sydney, Nov 14

Harold Larwood is 70 today. He no more looks his age than he did when he was, namely the most feared and famous fast bowler in the history of cricket.

In 1950 he was persuaded to come to Australia to live. At the time he had a sweet shop in Blackpool. For three years he had had it without even putting his name up...

The first time had been in 1923, to play cricket under the captaincy of Percy Chapman; the second was four years later as the weapon which Douglas Jardine planned to subjugate the genius of Bradman...

vaded, and others to take a stump and guard Harold. On the fifth day of the match, after Woodfull and Oldfield had both been hit by Larwood's balls...

Of the cricketers Larwood played against the one he sees as the most deserving of his name is probably the one he sees as the most deserving of his name...

He is, as I say, extraordinarily unassuming, happy to live in the decaying house, smoking his own cigarettes, and keeping in touch with the family...

You need a big bottom to bowl fast, they say, but he never had that: or long arms, but he never had those: or broad shoulders...

As for the cricket, he was an ordinary cricketer, but he was a cricketer who was a cricketer who was a cricketer...

He is, as I say, extraordinarily unassuming, happy to live in the decaying house, smoking his own cigarettes, and keeping in touch with the family...

Football

Cold wind of reality from the North-east

By Gerry Harrison

Before fourth division Chester had stopped pinching themselves to prove that their 3-0 League Cup victory over Leeds was not a fantasy...

In yesterday's draw for the quarter-final round of the League Cup Chester's luck deserted them...

The danger in East Anglia is that the clubs about to regard the Norfolk derby as a certainty before Norwich have disposed of Sheffield United in their replay on November 27...

Newcastle United v Chester Middlebrough v Manchester Sheffield United or Norwich City v Ipswich Town

Tennis

Okker avoids being irritated by Ashe

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

Tom Okker, who won the Dewar Cup last year, advanced to the last four once again with an unusual start, winning at the Albert Hall, London, yesterday. He won 6-7, 6-4, 6-4 against Arthur Ashe...

Only four days earlier Ashe had beaten Okker 6-2, 6-2 in the final at Stockholm. Okker said: "If he serves across all the time, he's a real pain in the neck..."

In the second set Okker broke service to lead 3-2. But Ashe immediately broke back and in that game Okker must have thought he had the world on his shoulders...

Newcastle United v Chester Middlebrough v Manchester Sheffield United or Norwich City v Ipswich Town

Gibbs told to rest

Bombay, Nov 14.—Lance Gibbs, the West Indies off-spin bowler, will not play in the match against South Zone starting at Hyderabad on Saturday...

Increase gets vote

Members of Sussex County Cricket Club voted to increase their subscription rate last night after the Sussex committee failed last month to gain the necessary two-thirds majority for the move.

Virgin is new captain

Northamptonshire county cricket club have appointed their 35-year-old opening batsman, Roy Virgin, formerly with Somerset, as captain for the season. Virgin takes over from Jim Watts who has resigned to train as a schoolteacher. Watts will be vice-captain.

George at full back

Ian George, Northampton's reserve scrum half, will be tried at full back against Bedford at Franklin's Gardens tomorrow.

Some counties feeling the pinch

By Alan Gibson

In recent weeks a number of county cricket clubs have announced heavy financial losses, and appealed to their members and supporters for money to keep them going. Middlesex expect to lose enough to need Larwood's support.

County cricket clubs, it is true, have not been dependent upon extra help to make their budgets balance. There used to be the local baron, or businessman hoping to be a hero, who would say at the end of the season "Tell me what you need" and sign the cheque.

One way and another, more money (even taking inflation into account) has been needed in the last few years than ever before. A price has been paid: sponsors do not go into cricket for fun, they go in for profit. This means the price too high. I do not much enjoy Sunday league matches, and I dislike the advertisements at Lord's, and on an occasion at Chesterfield when a county match was deliberately allowed to run to a draw so that a batsman might win a motor-car. But this down with the motor-car and still we have the heaving howls.

Liverpool sell Spiring to Luton Town

Liverpool, who paid £170,000 to Newcastle United for Terry McDermott on Wednesday, received £70,000 yesterday when they sold their forward, Peter Spiring, to Luton Town.

The deal was completed at Anfield after negotiations on Wednesday at Luton. Spiring will play for Luton in the first division, at Stoke tomorrow. He did not play in the Liverpool first team since joining them from Bristol City in March, 1973, for £50,000.

Worthington successful with appeal

Frank Worthington can play for England against Portugal in next week's European Championship match if selected. The disciplinary commission in Manchester yesterday when the appeal against having his name taken in the same incident at Bramall Lane.

The disciplinary commission was that the caution should be recorded but that there was no further action taken. This means that the booking record of conduct over the past 10 years.

Today's fixtures

Third division Colchester United v Grimsby Town (7.30). Tranmere Rovers v Preston North End (7.30). Fourth division Southampton v Northampton Town (7.30). Stockport County v Crewe Alexandra (7.30). RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: St Helens v Bramley (7.30); Salford v Castleford (7.30); Second division: Barrow v Leigh (7.30); Whitehaven v Huddersfield (7.30).

Rugby Union Aberystwyth may have missed their chance

By Peter West Rugby Correspondent

UWIST won their important match against Aberystwyth on Wednesday by 12 points to six and so jumped from third place to first in the Welsh division of the Universities Athletic Union rugby competition, sponsored by Watney Mann Ltd.

It looks now as if Aberystwyth may have missed their chance of qualifying for the quarter final round of the competition. They have completed their programme, whereas UWIST still have to play Cardiff, who are propelling themselves into the quarter final. Aberystwyth still have two games in hand. Swansea also are due to play Cardiff. Their remaining match is against Bangor, who won the division last season but lost at the national quarter-final stage to the eventual champions, Loughborough College.

Three of the four UAU divisions have now more or less passed the halfway stage, but both groups in the Midlands have finished their programmes with Loughborough and Leicestershire. Loughborough, captained by their Irish scrum half, Armstrong, must be fancied to retain their title in Bangor, who won the division last season but lost at the national quarter-final stage to the eventual champions, Loughborough College.

I am surprised that the UAU do not lump all their seven Midland teams into one division. Birmingham have been able to do two, on the strength of one quality for a playoff against Leicester, the leaders in Group 1. Loughborough are leading the north-eastern group with victories over Newcastle and Hull. They are coached by John Robbins, the former Wales and British Lions forward who was assistant manager of the 1966 Lions in New Zealand, at a time when the authority here could not lift a finger to the official use of words coach.

Scotland call up 37 for national training

By John Dowling

The Scottish Rugby Union have invited 17 backs and 20 forwards to attend national training at Murrayfield on Sunday, November 24. The party includes all 18 players who took part in last season's full international tour, plus 19 other internationals but the only uncapped player selected is Steele, the London Scottish wing who captained the 1974 home international because of injury, but recovered in time to have a good tour with the Lions in South Africa.

Boxing Bugner to meet a man who has also beaten Ellis

Only three weeks after beating Jimmy Ellis, of the United States, Joe Bugner, the European heavy weight champion, will meet another American, Daniel Kirkman, at the Albert Hall, London, on December 15. Kirkman, who weighs more than 150lb, and has won more than a score of bouts in the distance, has boxed most of the best American heavyweights.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Los Angeles Kings v Toronto Maple Leafs (8.00). Dallas Stars v Philadelphia Flyers (8.00). Minnesota North Stars v St. Louis Blues (8.00). New York Islanders v Pittsburgh Penguins (8.00).

Rugby League Windsor says he is tired of being chased by Wigan

Wigan Rugby League club chasing Bob Windsor, the Pool, Wales and British heavy weight champion, who is one of the outstanding players of the tour in South Africa. Windsor said yesterday "I was tired of being chased every day and he wished they would stop pestering him." Windsor, a steel worker by profession, lives in Newport, and has been offered £7,500 to go for them, £35 a match and an extra £100,000 for the tour. They want to see me and have asked me to come to see me and have asked me to come to see me.

Advertisement for Indian Coffee featuring a picture of a coffee cup and the text 'Favoured in both hemispheres: INDIAN COFFEE. Yes! Indian coffee is favoured because of its aroma and quality. Indian coffee is ideal for use either straight or in blends. COFFEE BOARD, Bangalore, India.'

Amateurs wanted in £42,000 race

New York, Nov 14.—A professional one-mile race with £25,000 going to the winner is planned by the International Track Association (ITA) on the Tartan track at the Houston astrodom, which will be held in mid-June, with £42,000 prize money. Four top class runners contracted to the ITA are already lined up. They are Americans, Jim Ryan, world record holder for the mile, and David Wottle, the Olympics 800 metres champion, and Kenyans, Kipchoge Keino and Ben Jipcho. Keino was a double Olympic gold medal winner in the 1,500 metres in Mexico and in the 3,000 metres steeplechase in Munich. The organizers will try to get four amateurs to take part: two from the United States, two from three Americans, Rick Wohlhueter, the world 800 yards and 1,000 metres record-holder, Steven Prefontaine and Mary Liquori. Agency France Presse.



Pitman and Lanzarote both fit revenge over Moyne Royal

Philippus Correspondent

Neither seems to be doing best to disrupt racing. The race at Kempton Park and were both abandoned because the courses were waterlogged but in spite of all the mud, it is still hoped that racing at Ascot this afternoon will go ahead as planned.

At Newbury, where the course at Ascot today that the course had remarkably well and that the race on the steeplechase was surprisingly good. The race on the steeplechase was surprisingly good. The race on the steeplechase was surprisingly good.

ground—he has already won at Ascot five times—he obviously has a chance of doing so even though he will have to carry two at three pounds overweight. But prefer High Ken, who finished strongly at Cheltenham last Saturday to take third place in the Mackeson Gold Cup. The longer distance this afternoon will suit him.

High Ken will be meeting Mid-night Fury on 3lb better terms than when he was beaten by him at Newbury last month. Furthermore that was High Ken's first race this season whereas Mid-night Fury had already run and won. Potentate's encouraging showing at Ascot encourages him as a potential contender. He is a powerful Barona or Spanish Steps. Paddy's Double the Irish challenger, seems to lack the experience to win a race of this nature.

Wincanton results

1.15 (11.16) MERIDIAN HILLS STEEPLECHASE (DIV I) Novices: £204; 2m1
 1.15 (11.16) MERIDIAN HILLS STEEPLECHASE (DIV II) Novices: £204; 2m1
 1.15 (11.16) MERIDIAN HILLS STEEPLECHASE (DIV III) Novices: £204; 2m1

Oosterhuis well placed to earn players' card

Peter Oosterhuis was in sixth place in the Professional Golfers' Association qualifying school competition yesterday at Napa, in California, after scoring a second round 73 for a two-day total of 144, even par. The joint leaders are Americans, Fuzzy Zoller and Frank Coonan, on 141.

Two players are tied for second at 142 and one stands at 143. The Argentine, Florentino Molina, also scored a 73 yesterday and is eight shots behind the leaders at 149.

The top 18 finishers in the 144-hole qualifying competition will join the United States PGA golf tour as regulars next year, a PGA spokesman said yesterday. Two more rounds will be played here at Silverado Country Club this week and four rounds will be played at Canyon Country Club in Palm Springs, California, next week.

Herby programme

- 1 Present Arms (D) (Queen Mother), F. Walsby, 5-11-10
- 2-31 Hambleton Boy (G. Gavenis), R. Smyth, 5-11-5 P. W. Smith
- 23-0 Floating Point (Mrs. Boucher), F. Winters, 5-11-0 P. W. Smith
- 23-4 The Clerk (D) (Mrs. Amey), D. Gandolfo, 9-11-10 Shoemark 3
- 23-4 The Clerk (D) (Mrs. Amey), D. Gandolfo, 9-11-10 Shoemark 3
- 23-4 The Clerk (D) (Mrs. Amey), D. Gandolfo, 9-11-10 Shoemark 3

Dickinson's change of plans pays off

Michael Dickinson, anticipating that Carlisle would be switched to Stratford-on-Avon for one ride yesterday, just Owen and he won. Backers had to lay odds of 6-2 on this young steeplechaser, but he never gave them an anxious moment in the Oxford Novices Steeplechase, scoring comfortably from Tannina and Before The Owl.

There were two 20-1 winners on the eight race card, Caesarean and Rapid Pass. Rapid Pass gave Blum his first winner of the season in a division of the Countryman's Novices Hurdle.

The three-year-old, who is unlikely to be sent to Ascot Sales now that he has won, is a real "handful at home". But Blum has never lost faith in him, and had a good bet yesterday. The colt took advantage of the mistakes of Listercombe and King's Rhapsody at the last flight.

Stratford-on-Avon

- 1.15 (11.16) MERIDIAN HILLS STEEPLECHASE (DIV I) Novices: £204; 2m1
- 1.15 (11.16) MERIDIAN HILLS STEEPLECHASE (DIV II) Novices: £204; 2m1
- 1.15 (11.16) MERIDIAN HILLS STEEPLECHASE (DIV III) Novices: £204; 2m1

Herby selections

SENT ARMS is specially recommended. 1.35 Isle of Man. 2.05 1.35 Lanzarote. 3.05 High Ken. 3.40 Sunbury.

Herby programme

- DRNSHAW NOVICES HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £204: 2m)
- 12-1 The Bay Turk (D) (T. Harvey), S. Palmer, 11-10 Marshall 7
- 12-1 The Bay Turk (D) (T. Harvey), S. Palmer, 11-10 Marshall 7
- 12-1 The Bay Turk (D) (T. Harvey), S. Palmer, 11-10 Marshall 7

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Herby programme

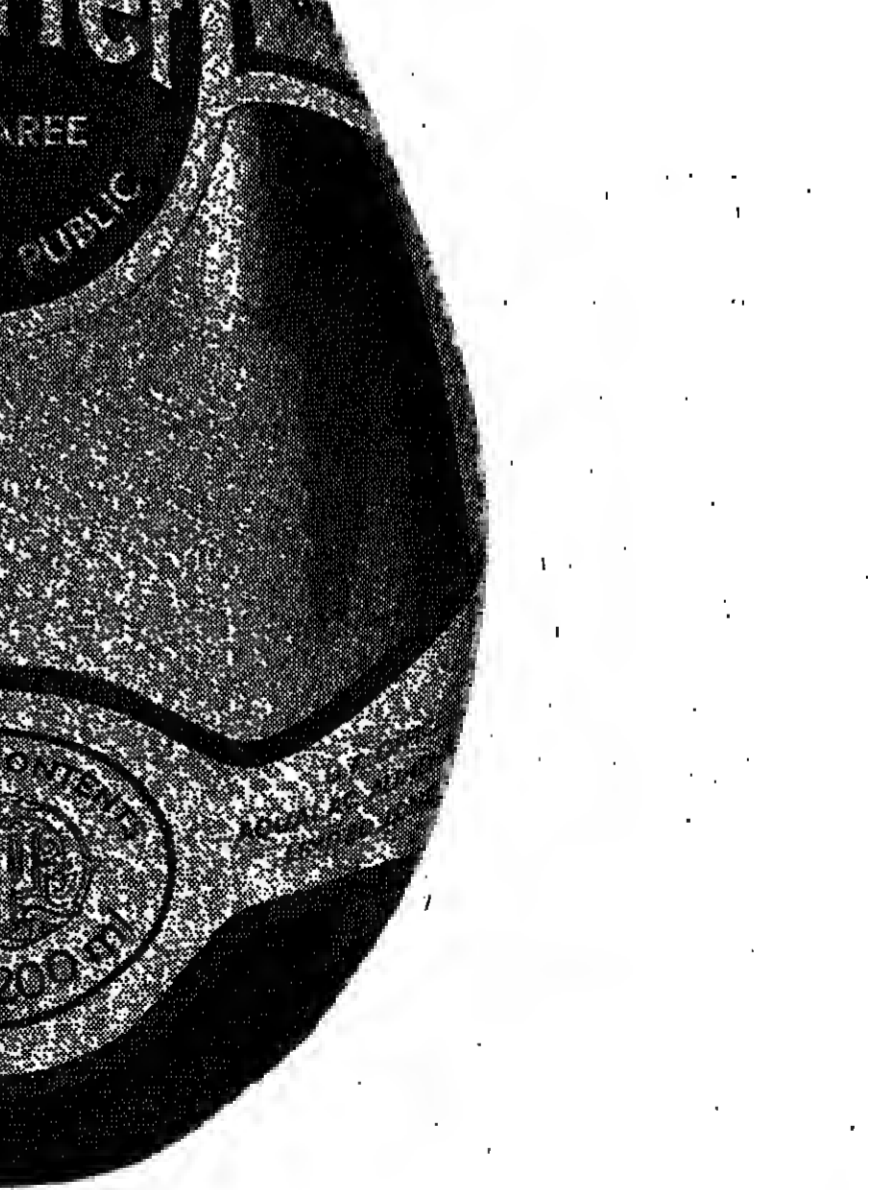
- DRNSHAW NOVICES HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £204: 2m)
- 12-1 The Bay Turk (D) (T. Harvey), S. Palmer, 11-10 Marshall 7
- 12-1 The Bay Turk (D) (T. Harvey), S. Palmer, 11-10 Marshall 7
- 12-1 The Bay Turk (D) (T. Harvey), S. Palmer, 11-10 Marshall 7

Herby selections

SENT ARMS is specially recommended. 1.35 Isle of Man. 2.05 1.35 Lanzarote. 3.05 High Ken. 3.40 Sunbury.

Herby programme

- DRNSHAW NOVICES HURDLE (Div III: 4-y-o: £204: 2m)
- 12-1 The Bay Turk (D) (T. Harvey), S. Palmer, 11-10 Marshall 7
- 12-1 The Bay Turk (D) (T. Harvey), S. Palmer, 11-10 Marshall 7
- 12-1 The Bay Turk (D) (T. Harvey), S. Palmer, 11-10 Marshall 7



From the people who brought you food.

What the French don't know about eating probably isn't worth eating, and that includes what they drink when they eat.

And they drink Perrier. They say the natural, sparkling spring water refreshes the palate, separates the flavours, and brings out the true taste of the food.

They drink a million bottles every day, and if you think that's extravagant, remember one thing. On the subject of food, they've never ever been wrong.

With added je ne sais quoi.

Scotland's hopes of riches sinking under a barrage of union disputes

Only a few months ago Scotland was basking in the comfortable conviction that it was about to become one of the richest nations in Europe. Now six weeks, the dream has been rather rudely shattered, at least for the immediate future.

An unprecedented wave of strikes has swept over a wide range of industries and public services, involving at its height nearly 30,000 workers in at least 25 separate disputes. Many are still in progress, and the Confederation of British Industry has been moved to produce its gloomiest economic forecast for the region for 15 years, prophesying industrial stagnation and labour-shedding on an even greater scale than elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

The CBI makes it quite plain that the heavy weather ahead for Scotland is in no small measure due to the strike wave and subsequent substantial pay rises, which in the case of the lorrydrivers will increase transport costs by a quarter.

Many different factors were at work to light a powder keg of shop-floor militancy which began on Clydeside and spread to much of the rest of the

country. Principally the causes were spiralling inflation coupled with the end of statutory pay control; but there were other, particularly Scottish, reasons which ensured that the storm of protest erupted north of the border rather than on Merseyside or the Midlands.

The fuse was lit by lorrydrivers at the Greenock container base, who had heard tell of a £40 for 40 hours agreement won for drivers in Birmingham by Mr Alan Law, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the scourge of the Midlands road hauliers. They decided to claim the same.

As long ago as last August the Scottish drivers' shop stewards approached the local TGWU leaders with the claim, but received little support and even less action; the TGWU's general secretary, Jack Jones, is after all one of the greatest champions of the social contract. As no support was forthcoming the stewards took matters into their own hands and staged a strike which was remarkable for its high level of organization, for the efficiency of its picketing, and for the rich

vein of discontent which it tapped.

Once the ball was rolling, there was no stopping it. Glasgow dockers struck for parity with the road haulage men; Glasgow busmen struck on hearing of generous settlements for their colleagues in London and South Yorkshire; dustmen and sewage workers struck just as national negotiations for local authority workers were getting under way; 10,000 engineers at Rolls-Royce and Hoover struck for increases of up to £10 a week; the list grew.

In almost every case the stoppages were unofficial; and the official union leadership of the TGWU and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers were left powerless while they were being roundly rebuffed. The occasion was seized upon by the Communist Party, which enjoys some of its greatest strength in Scotland; Mr Jack Ashton, the party's Scottish industrial organizer, was moved to the stewards' picket line, with obvious delight: "Trade union leaders are elected to lead the fight for higher wages and better conditions, and not to act as umpires in the class struggle." Left wingers are particularly

satisfied at the situation in the engineering industry. Mr John Boyd, Scottish member of the AUEW executive, has been in appeals for a return to work totally ignored, mass meetings even refusing to have his messages read out. The left is anxious that Mr Boyd, a moderate, should not be the winning candidate in the current election for a new AUEW general secretary.

Union leaders are now licking their wounds after failing to control the situation, but in the TGWU at least, they have the consolation of a substantial new pay deal for the lorrydrivers. Mr Alex Kitson, former Scottish TGWU leader and one of the union's most senior officers in London, had to be recalled to his native heath to take charge of the situation. But it took Mr Kitson, one of the TGWU's most able negotiators, the best part of a month to extract the magic £40 for 40 hours from the road hauliers.

Most observers would agree that, on Clydeside at least, the social contract has taken on the appearance of a sieve. But Mr Kitson continued to defend it; he points out that most of

the Scottish workers who have recently won major settlements have been firmly in the category of the lower paid, and that in the case of the lorry drivers at least, some of their increase was consolidation of existing bonuses.

Such arguments carry little weight with employers, and apparently not much more with the rank and file trade unionists in Scotland, who now clearly treat the social contract with some cynicism.

But the question still remains, why Scotland?

There has been a reawakening among Scottish workers of how badly off they are compared with their workmates south of the border, coupled with a realization that Scotland is no longer a cheap place in which to live. Prices in Scotland are now reckoned to be about 5 per cent above the national average, while at the same time the traditionally lower wage levels remain.

The last New Earnings Survey published by the Department of Employment showed that, when gross weekly earnings of manual workers were on average £38.4 in London and £32.2 in the West Midlands,

they were only £35.7 in Scotland. The next survey, to be published later this month, is expected to show little change in relative positions.

An even greater gap is revealed in the most recent DE family expenditure survey; gross family incomes are nearly £30 a week less in Scotland than they are in the South-East.

The kind of nationalism currently evident in Scotland also has its part to play; Mr William Wolfe, chairman of the Scottish National Party, speaks frequently of "a revolution of rising expectations". There is no doubt that the massive welter of publicity for North Sea oil and the benefits it will supposedly bring have led to a great desire to have the alleged benefits in the pay package immediately. There are those, previously occupied in flushing out "Reds under the bed", who now look for "Nats under the mat" as a source of discontent.

Following this week's CBI survey, it is clear that the benefits are somewhat more elusive than was first thought.

Alan Hamilton

Need for a farming policy not a political football

In *The Times* of October 1, I expressed anxiety about the "growing political hostility between and among our people". Since then I have been told on several occasions how naive it was to expect opposing political parties not to oppose each other. "The duty of an opposition is to oppose," as Lord Randolph Churchill said, as if we did not all know by now. That is not at all what I was referring to. In this article I give one example of what was on my mind—British agriculture, which should be extra-political, but is not.

Anyone deeply involved during the winter of 1973-4 in the oil crisis will not wish to go through that ordeal again. Memories are conveniently short; so it is worth mentioning that not only were our oil supplies reduced, but also that we had a constant fear of threat. It does not matter which, that oil might actually be cut off.

After energy, or before it for that matter, what is the greatest threat to this country? How can we most easily and quickly be paralyzed? The answer is very obvious: food, or to be precise, lack of it. We have to eat to live and work. Without food it does not matter whether oil is cut off or not and the same applies, albeit to a lesser extent, to those who import food, which in 1973 cost no less than £2,534m (excluding drink), 47 per cent of what we needed and 17 per cent of our total import bill.

As everyone knows, the policy of importing so much food was to a considerable extent predicated on the availability of cheaper food elsewhere than at home. That is no longer true and never will be again, first because there are no countries left whose food production can be exploited (as the oil producing countries were) secondly, because world living standards, including food consumption, are increasing in spite of horror regions such as Bengal, Bangladesh and parts of Central Africa such as Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad; and thirdly, because world food consumption—and therefore food prices—will increase inexorably with world population. Because of these factors, there will not, in future, be any major food surpluses.

Given these facts and inferences from them and I do not believe any logical person without an axe to grind could dispute them, it is depressing to read a paper, published in April, 1974, by the Trade Union Research Unit at Ruskin College, Oxford. It was called *Farm Incomes: the Separation of Reality from Illusion*. It is hard to believe that so prestigious an organization could have agreed inadvertently to the publication of biased data. What then was the axe to be ground (or wielded) which triumphed over logic? I believe there were two: first, a counterblast to the warnings about the state of British agriculture uttered by the National Farmers' Union (NFI), warnings, incidentally, which have now been fully justified by the unparalleled slaughtering by British farmers of pigs, cows, calves and poultry. But why is a counterblast needed? Surely the Trade Union Unit cannot object to the NFI lobbying on behalf of British farmers. After all, that is what union leaders do all the time on behalf of their members and, from time to time, for other causes; and very successful they are at it, too.

The second reason for the Trade Union Unit's distortion of the facts is, I believe, dislike of the farming community, something that is shared by many urban dwellers to a greater or lesser extent. What is the cause of this emotion? The answer can only be the sixth deadly sin. In recent years agriculture has been one of the most efficient British industries in spite of a constantly falling labour force and a major reduction in land available for agriculture, 60,000 acres per year. Even with these difficulties, output per head from 1964-73 grew more in agriculture (69 per cent) than in manufacturing in-

Why the Indian Ocean controversy will not just fade away

The ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Chinese, Arabs, Portuguese, Dutch, British and French have each in their time prized and probed the 26,000,000 square miles which comprise the Indian Ocean, and the countries along its shores. Now there are the Russians, moving into the vacuum left by the gradual diminution of the British presence East of Suez.

Nobody could pretend that they have yet filled that vacuum. But long-standing concern among Western navies has recently deepened for a number of reasons. One is the relatively imminent opening of the Suez Canal which will bring the Russian navy's principal ports of call, including Berbera in Somalia—where they have 2,500 advisers and technicians and where they have built a long-range radio station to control ship movements from the shore; Aden where they run the barbour—and Socatra Island in the Gulf of Aden where they are said to be planning a base; Umm Al-Qa'ar, the Iraqi naval base at the end of the Persian Gulf; and Port Louis in Mauritius, which has seen a number of Russian warships in the past few months.

Soviet interest in the Indian Ocean follows the development of a large modern Russian fleet is hardly surprising. Indeed it could be argued that it is primarily defensive. The Indian Ocean offers manifestly good areas for American missile submarines—and the American naval communications station on Diego Garcia which, given Congressional approval for the £13m necessary, is to be expanded, is probably relevant to American strategic deterrence. But Russian ships keep mainly to the seas surrounding the Horn of Africa and these are uncomfortably close to the Persian Gulf.

It is hardly conceivable that the Soviet Union would want to risk any sort of military confrontation in the Indian Ocean by impeding the oil tankers plying between the Gulf and Western Europe or by any other action. But the fear exists that given a certain set of circumstances, one day they might want to do just that. Naval chiefs argue that for the West to leave the way clear for them to do so would be ingenuously folly. So some sort of presence in the Indian Ocean is desirable, if only to meet that contingency.

The importance of Simonstown in this argument is ever the subject of debate. Since the closure of the Suez Canal in 1967 more than two thirds of the oil produced by the Gulf states has travelled round the

Cape of Good Hope. The traffic has now mounted to 20 ships a day and includes about 200 supertankers which are always too big for the Suez Canal. The importance of the Cape route is unquestionable. On the other hand it is unlikely that the Soviet navy would choose to intercept these or any other freighters while they were rounding the Cape in waters which would hardly be friendly to Russians. If the West is so concerned about its oil or general cargo, then should it not protect it nearer to its source—around the Persian Gulf for instance? And would not diplomacy be a more necessary weapon than a missile armed destroyer? Preferably there should be both. But the diplomacy should be concentrated upon the Arab states and upon the governments of emerging black Africa, not on Mr Vorstner's orientated, politically isolated regime.

The facilities afforded the Royal Navy at Simonstown—and presumably at other South African bases in time of war—are not without their value. About 50 ships a year currently visit the Simonstown base, many of them supply vessels which supply among other ships, the frigates and the patrol boats. The fresh food and fuel that is on board could easily be collected at any one of half a dozen other ports to the North. The dry dock with its extensive ship repair facilities, has however, no parallel. The British Government might arrange to use those facilities on a straight commercial basis when necessary outside the terms of any Simonstown Agreement—a compromise solution which might circumvent left-wing political embarrassment in Britain and black opposition in Africa. But it might be unwise to present circumstances to forfeit access to Simonstown altogether.

Like many other issues the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean has become dangerously divisive—and the arguments have been clouded by controversy over South Africa. The whole tortured subject needs a fresh approach and will examine in the context of Britain's long-term interests. Preferably that approach should be made by the Western powers together, because British naval capabilities are likely to diminish as a result of the Defence Review. And the problem like Russian fleet, is not likely to disappear.

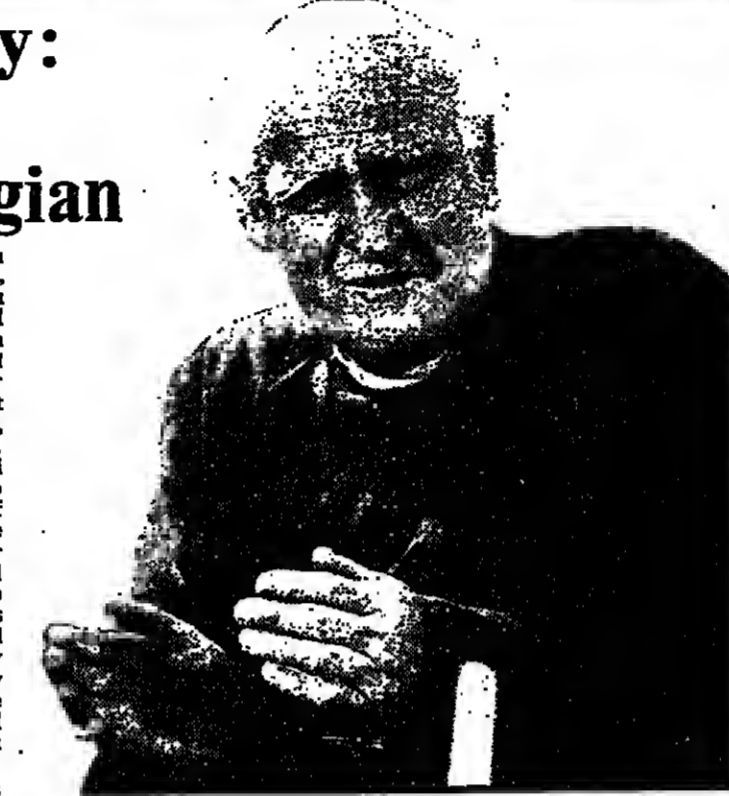
Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Dr Ramsey: always the theologian

Dr Ramsey, the one-hundredth Archbishop of Canterbury, retires today to the sound of a chorus of almost unqualified praise. Clearly this makes him uncomfortable: to be ranked with Cranmer or St Anselm or Thomas a Becket, to name but three of the recent comparisons, would strike him as extravagant. History's verdict on Michael Ramsey will take some time to get to the way of knowing whether the things he has stood for will, in a longer perspective, stand out as crucial fundamentals or diminish into passing contingencies. Perhaps the least that could be said about him is that he was a very good Archbishop of Canterbury indeed, and a compliment to the Church of England that it could produce such a man at such a time.

There are two popular views of him—as a slightly archaic figure renowned for his pontifical stammer on television, and his almost-too-good-to-be-true resemblance to the familiar nodding figure; and as a churchman and theologian in, but not quite of, the world of high-powered ecclesiastical committees and other organs of Church government. Both views are likely to fade as time passes, leaving him to be judged on his worth rather than his style. Dr Ramsey would be the last to dismiss the records of his public moments in his career as royal weddings or other peaks of high ceremony in the English naïve tradition, but would like them to be remembered alongside less glorious but not less significant moments as his visits to East Germany, Rome, or South Africa.

Dr Ramsey was still in training when the Church of England suffered the severe trauma of the rejection by Parliament in 1928 of a measure to revise its forms of worship. The Prayer Book controversy of that time left a deep impression on him, and by more than coincidence he has been able, as his last official act, to take back to a rather different sort of Parliament the Church's renewed plea to ever since his ordination he has wanted to see the 1928 injustice put right, and the events of that period no doubt explain why he has so often spoken less than passionately about the "renewed Establishment" of the Church of England. More than once he has hinted that the Church should choose to break the legal tie with the state rather than suffer



another humiliation of that order. He is not keen, it is clear, on the present state-controlled machinery for the appointment of bishops, and there is some reason to think that his final disillusionment with that process came not long ago at the time of the nomination of his immediate successor, the present Archbishop of York, Dr Coggan. He has learnt more about the intricacies of the relations between Church and State over the last 12 months, he remarked recently, than during the entire preceding 12 years of his time at Canterbury.

But campaigning is not his style, and here Dr Coggan is likely to prove a strong contrast to him. The one-hundredth Archbishop was by nature a man of reflection rather than of action, more at home with a book than on a public platform. Before reaching the bench of bishops as Prince Bishop of Durham he had been a professor of theology at Cambridge, and professorship would have suited him well for the rest of his active life, if that had been his lot. But he was a very good professor, too good to be left where he was when the See of Durham, traditionally filled by a man of academic stature, fell vacant in 1952.

From there to York and from York to Canterbury was no more than the natural progress of the Church's outstanding personality: though it is ironic that his only real challenger for St Augustine's throne in 1961 was the man who is now to follow him there.

Dr Ramsey cannot be judged a success or failure merely as a public figure, a quasi-politician or a television personality, though he is a shrewd opera-

tor at all those levels than many would give him credit for. His truer content is as a professor of theology rather awkwardly thrust into the limelight, performing as best he can on the public stage of always a theologian at heart.

His world travels, and his profound interest in relations between the Anglican Communion and that half of Christendom centred on Rome, has made him see the Church of England as only one small part of the total Christian presence in the world. On this global scale, what is the Church of England's role? Dr Ramsey is no Little Englander, and looks for a purpose for his communion as part of the world ecumenical movement, unable to be satisfied with it as nothing more than the "official" voice of Christianity in English domestic life. He sees it as an ecumenical catalyst, able at one and the same time to look seriously at the prospect of reunion with Rome, and with nonconformist churches. The collapse of the scheme to unite Methodism with Anglicanism saddened and disillusioned him, for he had put his whole and very considerable weight behind it. But for him the role of the Church of England will not be complete until the ultimate ecumenical prize is realized, the reconciliation of Rome and Canterbury. It is probably along that road that the Church of England is most likely to have its heart broken: that, perhaps, and possibly an unhappy parting of the ways between Church and State in England.

Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

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Michael Leppman sends his first report from Bangkok:

My journey to Thailand began with a sobering reflection on human greed—my own. In front of the queue in check in at Heathrow was an American of obvious importance. So important, indeed, that he was given a free voucher for breakfast while waiting.

Reluctant to miss out on any of the gravy, I asked for a similar voucher. There I was, getting hundreds of pounds worth of free travel by courtesy of the Thailand Office of Tourism, and I was fusing over 85p worth of breakfast. I had already panic-bought five gallons of petrol on the way, saving 42p on next week's prices, and was about to save a few pounds on duty free whisky and cigarettes.

I am glad to report that I did not get my free voucher, and my 85p was well spent on a well-served spread which would have scored well in our recent series of breakfast tests.

We are a well-balanced party of six—three British, three Germans, three men, three women. The Germans came on a different flight and I met the other two Britons on the plane—Tony from a travel trade paper and Mabel from a travel agency.

Tony showed he was an experienced traveller by producing from his bag one of those band-aids which plug into the magic channels and fit around track on planes which have them. By having his own (I thought it prudent not to inquire how he obtained it) he saved the cost of hiring one in flight. On this occasion, though, he was thwarted, because there was no music or film offered.

The Times Diary

Of human greed and the Thai Visit

The American who had the free breakfast turned out to be a lawyer for an oil company, prospecting offshore in the Gulf. In front of the queue in check in at Heathrow was an American of obvious importance. So important, indeed, that he was given a free voucher for breakfast while waiting.

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Perhaps it's a move to conserve aviation fuel,

Gutsy

Nelson Rockefeller must have done something for his Presidential nomination yesterday when he apparently broadcast history by uttering five-letter word on national television. Since the programme live the erasing bleppers do not catch it. Of a contrived appointment to whom he is over 600,000 dollars "forgiveness", Rockefeller said he is the only one on a local transportation board in New York who had the guts, the ball, you'll pardon the word.

He was congratulated Senator Harrison Williams, adding colour to a press record held by the exposer banker, J. P. Morgan. (Allusion seemed to escape everyone.)

In American conversational guts and the lower class organs are accepted as synonymous with courage.

A goblin gnt in the pun match yesterday and spoiled what I meant to ha an excretion joke from Bevis the goblin reader who could not stand the humour, it shou have read: "Why is a pleasant trip to Egypt fit only for old gentlemen?" "Because it is a se-Nile thing to do." that better?

Lost

The response to a recent road sign I printed: "Warning: this is not Ballachulish Ferry" indicates that my readers travel widely but lack a sense of direction. Four of them have written with heartrending tales of Highland adventures where they did mistake the ferry in question—the Ardour Ferry—for the Ballachulish.

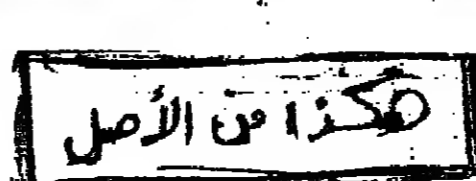
"Behind that sign," writes Colin MacKay, "lies a trail of disaster." The trouble is that there are two ferries very close together end tourists—specially English ones and specially readers of *The Times*—often mistake them. The locals find it amusing, writes J. D. Haward, but will put you right if asked.

Jokes

The jokes ran thick, fat and fast at yesterday's Foyles lunch to mark the opening of Harry Secombe's *Twice Brightly*, a novel that has been praised by Prince Charles in *Punch*, the humorous magazine. Secombe said he considered Charles the best critic in the history of book selling.

The lunch was more a variety performance than a sedate literary get-together. Secombe, recovering from a thrash infection, said he had contracted author's belly, a condition brought on by handsome dining. It was his first Foyles lunch as an author, he said, but he had attended the lunches before as a guest. "I've been Foyled again," he giggled.

Secombe assured the diners: "The book is not autobiographical. The purple bits are by



An explorer who maps the continents of his imagination

Russell Hoban's windows look over Eel Brook Common, a thin slice of London space, with grass, trees, water, a playground and a railway. The room in which he writes is a cluttered confusion of masks, puppets, books, maps, files and a typewriter. He besets his desk with a Whitbread Prize (with Quentin Blake) for *How To Beat Captain Nork* and his *Sixty Sportsmen* (Cape, £1.50), a delightful piece of whimsical nonsense, the latest in a long line of books for children, 32 of which have appeared over the years. These include, for the youngest reader, the series on Frances the Badger, who goes through all the trials in the life of a very young animal, plagued by baby sisters, best friends, birthdays and other afflictions. There are also two novels for adults, which have been reviewed with admiration, mystification and respect.

It seems a long way from Pennsylvania, where he was born, to Eel Brook Common. For years he worked in advertising, as a copy writer, TV and radio director, with the ambition, which he achieved, of being a freelance illustrator, working at home in Connecticut. He began to write children's books, became more interested in writing than in illustration, and had to go back to the advertising world, working as a copy writer at Doyle, Dane Bernbach, doing his own work at night. By 1967 he had gathered enough income from his royalties and was able to work as a full-time writer. On the personal level, it was not a good time. It was discovered that he had diabetes, and he had gall bladder surgery. "By the beginning of 1967 I felt as if I had come a long hard way, and I was presumably where I had been hoping to be, but it didn't feel like anything. I had this feeling of physical fatigue. I was exhausted and since finishing *The Mouse and his Child* I felt I was committed to writing full length books—everything else seemed like child's play. "I said to my wife 'Why don't we shake things up and move to London for a change'."

The Mouse and his Child (Faber, 65p) was the first book he felt that had been a true expression of what he would like to write. It has been called a classic, and is a fantasy of exceptional originality. The royalties helped finance the upheaval of the Hoban household from Connecticut to London.

"As far back as I can remember, all my favourite writers have been English or Irish—when I was eight my favourite book was Oscar Wilde's *The House of Pomegranates*—a mental London has always been part of something in my head. It took me a year to arrange it. I had to get schools rounded up for the four kids, everything packed, a real feat of manic organization. We got to London and my wife and the kids just hated it."

There he'd, he said, been strains in more than 20 years of marriage, and the move brought everything out into the open. "She took the kids and went back to the States. I felt this tremendous pull to be with my children, where I could see them, but somehow I found I couldn't leave London. It had a lot to do with all kinds of things beyond needing a change, or my career, or anything like that, and for the first year after the break up, I kept trying to write, but couldn't get anything down on paper at all. I did finish the last Frances book *Egg thoughts* and other songs, but that was all. I couldn't start that old groove again that had been so profitable with the illustrated books, and I couldn't get anything new going."

In April, 1971, he made a start on what was to be his first novel for adults, *The Lion of Boz-Jochin and Jochin-Boaz* (Picador, 60p). "I have always fancied the supernatural, like Oliver Onions, M. R. James, Sheridan Le Fanu, Arthur Machin—and I worked up some kind of start after seeing a book on Mesopotamian Art which had a lion—but not the lion—in it, read up some Sumerian mythology and began to extrapolate some mythology of my own, expecting to get a story on a supernatural life, but nothing happened. It's funny, the way



I write books—I'm not really capable of working up an idea on a theme, or planning out something with various themes, because there always is a specific thing which begins to work in me, and in this case it was the link between fathers and sons, which I had got into with *The Mouse and his Child* and now it was my own son, who was 15 at the time, and angry at me. That seemed to put itself together with the idea of a lion which could be called out of the past by powerful feelings in a boy, and sent to hunt down his father. England became the place where I had really made contact with myself. I had written about cuddly animals and clockwork toys, but I

had never attempted to use myself as a man, or my own experiences. His second novel *Kleinzeit* (Mr Hoban's titles are something of a challenge) came out early this year—"Kleinzeit" is a completely animistic world, where everything talks, the mirror talks to him, his running shoes talk to him, the hospital talks to him, Death talks". The new book, for next year, is *Turtle Diary*, a book from everyday London (it begins at the zoo) written from the point of view of a man and a woman, who tell the story in alternate chapters, dealing, as he says, with reality in the most intense way possible.

The fusion of reality with poetic imagination is a recurring theme in his work, and in his life. He is still writing children's books, but they are less of one kind. There are evidences of the influence of England. "Eat your mutton and your cabbage and potato soup" says ferocious Aunt Fidgee Womkham-Strong to the recalcitrant Tom. Every British stomach that has been to boarding school will give a sympathetic heave. The change in emphasis he puts down to his new family—Gundula, with Jake, 23, and Ben (10 months). "I've had completely new thoughts on children and parenthood, it's altogether different in any case. I'm no longer able to predict what direction my next idea is coming from. In the 10 years between 1959 and 1969 I was able to write the kind of children's book which predictably would sell pretty well, and I was even able a couple of times to put out a commercial product to order, in this case it was 'Could we have a Christmas story from you?' and I could grind out a Christmas story." It seems a bit hard on two delightful books, *Emmet Otter's Jug-Bug Christmas*, featuring an out of work otter and his widowed washerwoman mother, and *The Mole Family's Christmas*, which begins "Harley Mole and his son Delver did straight mole work. They tunneled and they dug and they brought home the groceries."

"Now I don't consider myself a professional", says this most professional of writers, "and I'm glad to be. When I work now I don't know what's going to happen, and when I write a novel that works out (in terms of one's personal practical economy) that makes it a very expensive proposition. I now sit down and start writing and hope that it will keep happening. It involves a lot of mental discipline, and now that I'm 49—nearly 50—I have regrets to that I feel I'll never get together a body of work."

"I have a very ramshackle brain and a rotten memory, and mostly I don't retize what I read. But if I leave it to itself, and don't try, it eventually comes up with interesting propositions for me. There are long stretches when I don't write anything."

Russell Hoban rolls himself another fragile cigarette—he appears to smoke some variety of sweet-smelling yellow seaweed—and says one thing he can't do, and that's take a holiday—he doesn't know how. The prospect of a holiday drives him into a deep, deep depression, though some research has been done in pleasant places like Great Yarmouth and along the south-east coast. On the wall are nautical maps of the coastline from South Portland to South Falls Head. The huge, beautiful, long-lashed eyes behind the glasses can see more in a map than most people. We remember that Jachin-Boaz dealt in maps, ordinary maps, and maps made to order. "He would sell a young man a map that showed where a particular girl might be found at different hours of the day. He sold husband maps and wife maps. He sold maps to poets that showed their thoughts of power and clarity from South Portland to South Falls Head. He sold well-digging maps. He sold vision-and-miracle maps to boly men, sickoess-and-accident maps to physicians, money-and-jewel maps to thieves, and thief maps to the police."

Other maps he has used—for four years he was in psychoanalysis ("I still go once a month to check in") and on the shelves are Freud, Jung, Laing, Zain and Montaigne, mythological dictionaries, books on navigation and Folklore (*Folkstone*?). He is happy to act as lending library to the neighbouring children's library. But Russell Hoban is an explorer—of the heart and mind, of fantasy and reality, of myth and religion, of fulfillment and loss. And, as he says, "Explorers have to be ready to die lost". In this voyage of exploration, so hard and so painful in many ways, Russell Hoban has, perhaps, found his true centre.

Philippa Toomey Sarah Curtis

The anguish of archaic abortion laws in France

A thousand clandestine abortions are carried out in France each day, and one in every thousand proves fatal, the former Minister of Justice, M Jean Taittinger, told the National Assembly during last December's marathon debate on the government's Abortion Bill. "There is the daily tragedy of all those women who for various reasons refuse their pregnancies at any price and are therefore plunged in a world of anguish, humiliation and suffering", he said. An underworld of address books, of bargaining about prices 'in view of the risk', of back rooms, of oedles, perforations, haemorrhages, of hospital emergencies and of mutilations—for the most part irreparable—beyond principles, laws and lessons. Those are the facts."

It took courage for the minister entrusted with the custody of the law to go on to describe the existing legislation as archaic; unadapted, because it failed in its objective; ineffective, because barely ever enforced; inhuman, because it penalized the most underprivileged. M Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, added that if the law were not flouted every day, it would have sent more than 15,000,000 women to prison in the past half-century.

The Bill which the last government had tabled in Parliament was finally withdrawn in the face of the opposition it provoked particularly in the government's own ranks. But on Wednesday the Cabinet adopted the text of a Bill which attempts to break down some of the old barriers and taboos. Before the end of the month, it will be before Parliament. The Government will, of course, defend it; but each member of the government will be free to vote according to his own conscience. Heed the Government tried to impose voting discipline, it would have faced a revolt in its own ranks.

As it is, there is no certainty that the Bill will become law. It depends on whether the opposition, which favours free abortion, decides to vote for it on the grounds that it is something, even though it falls far short of this objective. Apart from the Roman Catholic Church, family associations, and powerful and vocal conservative laymen, doctors and nurses, there is a broad consensus in this country for a change to the law—but not for completely free abortion. An opinion poll by the Ministry of Health published on Tuesday shows that 65 per cent of Frenchmen think it ought to be made more liberal, but only 22 per cent are for completely free legal abortion. 56 per cent feel that to interrupt a pregnancy after the third month is a crime.

No woman has been executed for carrying out an abortion leading to the death of the mother since 1941. But the law, which dates from the

Napoleonic Code, amended since 1920 by successive French governments, still provides on paper for prison sentences of one to two years and a fine of up to £550 for a woman who tries to have an abortion; and of one to five years—run if it is proven that the person is a regular practitioner—and fines up to £3,500 for the abortifacient. The law does provide for so-called therapeutic abortions, but only where the life of the mother is in danger. These cases, however, are minimal, a few hundred a year.

Faced with the impossibility of enforcing the abortion law without unleashing a gigantic witch hunt and filling French prisons with several hundred thousand women, French courts have increasingly turned a blind eye. Only blatant cases involving minors or leading to death or permanent injury have come before them in recent years. In fact, public prosecutors have been given instructions not to prosecute the woman themselves, only the abortifacient. One cannot maintain a law which out of 1,000 abortions, sentences one woman to a fine, and makes another die as a result of injuries", M Taittinger insisted.

In 1950 there were 2,885 sentences for abortion—10 1969 only 471. The sentences have also become more lenient. The most notorious recent case, tried at Bobigny, near Paris, in November 1972, involved a girl of 17 who had been raped. She was acquitted by a juvenile court; her mother, who had procured suspended fine of about £40; the abortionist received a suspended prison sentence of one year.

The growing gulf in past years between the strict letter of the law and public sentiment emboldened all women's liberation movements, as well as associations of younger, more ahead of an progressive doctors and lawyers and judges to press for reform. They were backed by the left and extreme left wing parties. In 1970, a Gaullist deputy proposed a timid revision, but his Bill never came up for discussion. The advocates of free abortion decided that they must force the Government's hand by openly flouting the law. In April, 1971, 343 women signed a manifesto published by the left wing weekly magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur* in favour of free and legal abortion, and declaring that they had had abortions. They included many writers, actresses and pioneers of birth control, like Simone de Beauvoir, Françoise Sagan, Catherine Deneuve, Jeanne Moreau, and Marguerite Duras. But their offences dated back more than three years, so they were covered by prescription.

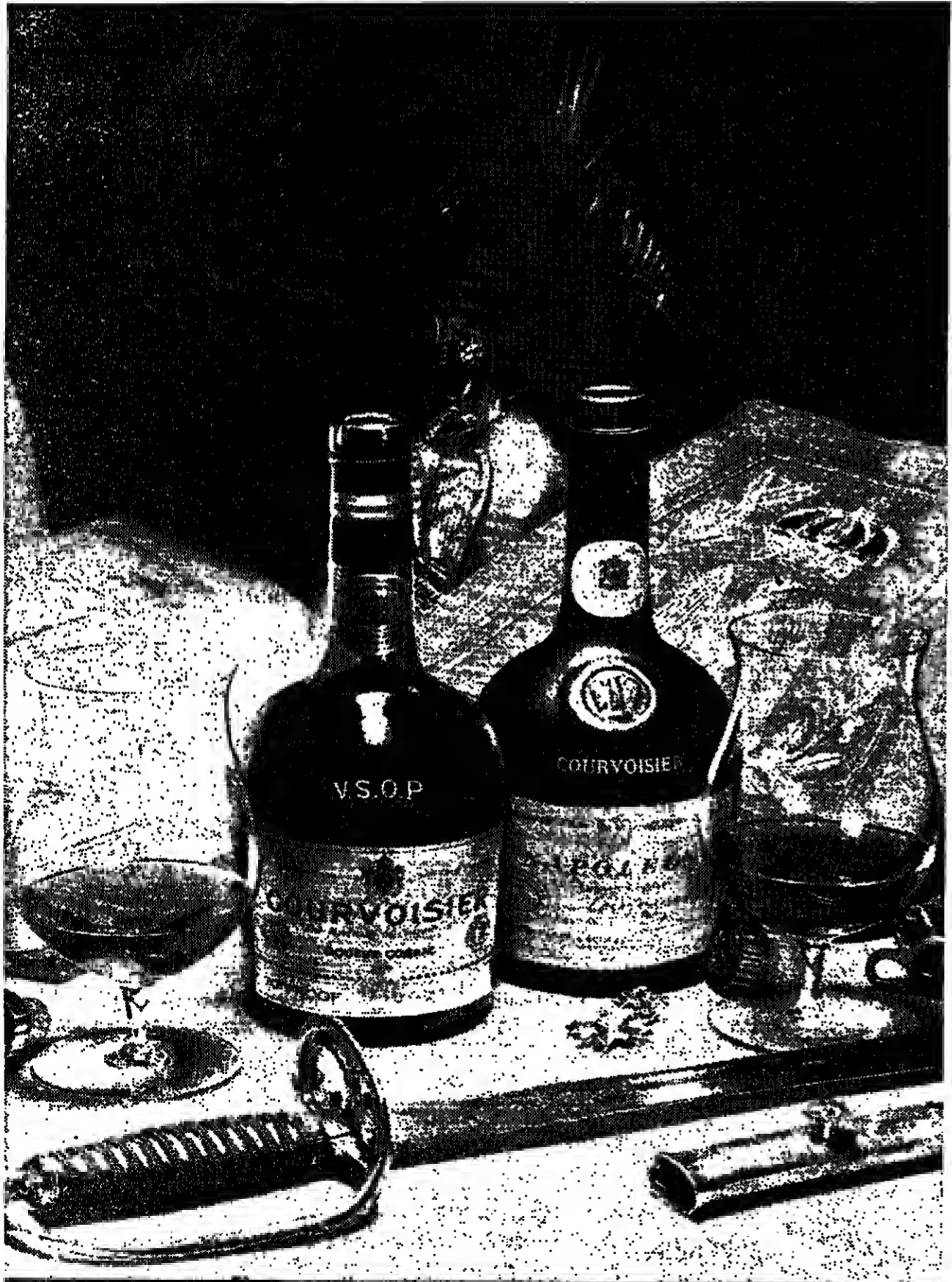
In February last year, it was the turn of 330 doctors who declared that they practised abortions. Six of them appeared on television and called for a repeal of the existing law. They were described by the president of the Medical Council, Professor Lortat Jacob, as a "band of criminals". But they were joined the next day by another group of 200 doctors, including eminent members of the profession. A campaign to collect signatures in the streets and in offices, in market places and around schools was launched. A public abortion was to be staged at Grenoble, but the police stepped

in to stop it. The showing of a film, *Histoire D'A*, showing an abortion in detail, was forbidden and caused a riot in the same town (it is now being shown in Paris with the Government's authorization). Lists of surgeons were abortions are practised are openly circulated in Paris and provincial towns by the M.L.A.C., the Movement for the Liberation of Abortion. Even a number of hospitals carry out abortions in defiance of the law. How far mentalities have changed was illustrated by the fact that the popular women's magazine, *Marianne* carried an article earlier this year describing how to procure an abortion by means of a bicycle pump.

Public opinion would not at present stand for free abortions. In fact, it recoils in disgust from the exhibitionism and politics of the out-and-out abolitionists. It wants the law brought up to date, but the less said about it in public the better. The new Bill which the Government approved on Wednesday, tries to adopt a difficult half-way stand.

It makes abortion available in any women within the first ten weeks of pregnancy after two medical consultations at a week's interval. The doctor is supposed to draw the woman's attention to the risks and dangers of an abortion; he can refuse to carry it out if his conscience forbids him to. He therefore has a moral, but no longer a penal responsibility, as he did under the previous Bill. But after the first ten weeks, the law, which is not amended but suspended for five years in the above case, continues to apply. And only therapeutic abortion will be allowed, when the child risks being abnormal or the health of the mother is in danger. The Government has made it quite clear that it contemplates to regard abortion as a necessary evil, and does not in any way propose to turn it into a method of birth control. It will not be refunded by the national health scheme. That is why the Abortion Bill was preceded by the liberalization of the pill, and is accompanied by a gamut of social measures designed to improve the information and medical conditions of mothers. The Government hopes the new law will drastically cut down the number of clandestine abortions, though it will not really dispose of them altogether until contraceptive methods have become really widespread. What will happen when the courts begin again to apply the law in earnest remains to be seen. The extremists will bow, but they will no longer enjoy the same measure of public sympathy.

Charles Hargrove



COURVOISIER
The Brandy of Napoleon

Teaching Third World lessons

The main danger to the Third World is not economic but starvation. UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, has recently started in this country an education service which provides at cost price information, slides and illustrated teaching material about the Third World for schools and youth groups. The aim of the service is to cultivate understanding attitudes and long-term interest. Too often our response to the needs of the Third World is aroused only by a disaster, by a cyclone or an earthquake or catastrophic floods, but the work of an organization like UNICEF is essentially long-term. It does meet emergencies, whether in Ethiopia or Bangladesh, but its main task is to build the resources of a less developed nation so that in time they meet the ravages of nature will be able to anticipate and themselves, as well as raise the standard of life for their peoples. An illustrated project on the uses of water, such as the new service now offers, can make it clear to quite young children why a piped water supply, which is taken for granted even in the poorest areas of this country, is an essential prerequisite for improvements in health, agriculture and nutrition.

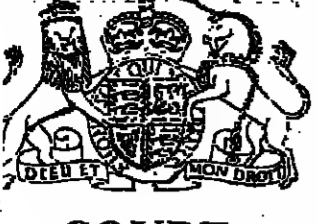
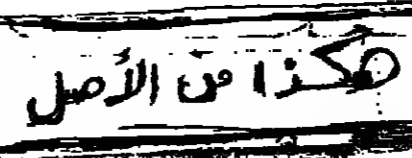
For older groups more difficult topics are explored, such as urbanization, the problem of slum shanty towns formed when people leave the countryside and go to cities hoping to find a better future, and concepts like 'What is aid?' The emphasis throughout is on making conditions in the Third World understandable here. Most of the kits cost under £2 for a set of slides, duplicated source material and notes. UNICEF also supplies speakers to groups of all kinds through its regional and branch organizations. Details of the education service and of talks can be obtained from The Director, UK Committee for UNICEF, 99 Dean Street, London, W1E.

Philippa Toomey Sarah Curtis

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on this morning and presented
Letters of Recall of his pre-
essor and his own Letters of
dece as Ambassador Extra-
inary and Plenipotentiary
in the Republic of Indonesia to
Court of St James's Palace.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 14: Queen Elizabeth
The Queen Mother this afternoon
visited the Highland Home Indus-
try Exhibition and Sale at the
Clyde Tait Centre, Lower Regent
Street.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 14: The Duke of Glou-
cester visited Hartlepool today and
was received by the Mayor of the
Borough of Hartlepool, at the
Municipal Buildings and toured
the Hartlepool Port, under the
arrangements of the Tesside and
Hartlepool Port Authority. His
Royal Highness then visited the
Nuclear Power Station, and was
entertained to Lunch by the
Central Electricity Generating
Board.

YORK HOUSE
November 14: The Duchess of
Kent today presented Long-
Service Badges to Queen's Nurses
at Merchant Taylors' Hall.
Mrs Peter Wilton-Sitwell was
in attendance.

WESTMINSTER PALACE
November 14: The Duchess of
Kent today presented Long-
Service Badges to Queen's Nurses
at Merchant Taylors' Hall.
Mrs Peter Wilton-Sitwell was
in attendance.

Royal Opera House finances deteriorating

Covent Garden Opera House is
facing a desperate cash crisis and
only a substantial increase in its
grant from public funds will save
much of what has been achieved
over the past 28 years from
deductions.

"We simply cannot cope with
our financial situation if we do not
get those percentages of our total
back to about the 51 per cent
level, and even then we are not
a financial problem", Sir Claus
said.

Our work and have no new
productions: a dreadful thought.
But we would not drop our standards.

A further warning appears in a
second ominous attendance: "We
must not doubt expect to have to
increase seat prices broadly in
line with the cost of living, but we
do not believe that we can ask
shades of our real costs.

Government
roy Hattersley, Minister of
for Foreign and Common-
wealth Affairs, was host yesterday
at a luncheon at Admiralty House
in honour of the Portuguese Minis-
ter without Portfolio, Major Viror
dos Santos.

Government
Mrs Joan Lester, Parliamentary
Secretary of State for
Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
was host yesterday at a luncheon
at the Savoy Hotel in honour of
the High Commissioner for Sierra
Leone and Mrs Taylor-Smith.

Steve Race
This well-known musician writes:
What a dreadful world this
is, and what a wonderful life
I have had. I am a musician,
and I have had a wonderful
time of it. I have had a
wonderful time of it. I have
had a wonderful time of it.

How to get a gold watch from your firm. And £15,432 from us. The watch you can ask for, a week or so before you retire. The £15,432 takes just a little more planning.

Dealer buys collection of West Country brasses

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent
A collection of West Country
friendly society brasses was sold
at the auction yesterday to a dealer
from Wells, Mr. E. Nowell, for a
total of £4,039, well beyond
Christie's expectations.

Primate's surplus knocked down for £10,000

From Penny Symon
Canterbury
The Archbishop of Canterbury's
surplus sale, held in the nave of
the lawn of his westwood palace
in Canterbury yesterday, brought
in just over £10,000.

Independent film makers set up association

By Durr Astor Reporter
Independent film makers have set
up an association to help them
up an association to help them
up an association to help them

Quarry company halts work at Wenlock Edge

From John Young
Planning Reporter
"Much Wenlock"
"The old wind in the old anger"
was blowing across Wenlock Edge
yesterday, scattering autumn
leaves and dust.

Forthcoming marriages

Hon. H. N. Gage
Hon. H. N. Gage
Hon. H. N. Gage
Hon. H. N. Gage

Latest wills

Benn Levy
leaves £80,000
Mr Benn Wolfe Levy, of Aston,
Oxfordshire, farmer, draftsmen and
former Labour MP, died £80,550 net
(duty paid, £3,755).

Service dinners

Royal Highlands Fusiliers
The annual dinner of the Royal
Highland Fusiliers was held last
night at the Murray and Navy Club,
Melrose, by Major-General G. W.
Dunbar, Colonel of the regiment.

Church news

St. Andrew's, Edinburgh
The Rev. G. P. Laing, assistant
chaplain, the Rev. G. P. Laing,
assistant chaplain, the Rev. G. P.
Laing, assistant chaplain.

University news

Oxford
OXFORD COLLEGE: Prof Dr Ger H.
Muller, Heidelberg Academy, elected
New College Fellow.

Service appointments

Fleet Air Arm
The following candidates have
been declared successful for entry
to the Fleet Air Arm as acting sub-
lieutenants and midshipmen on the
Supplementary Lists of the Royal
Navy.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Gloucester opens
Association of Dutch Travel
Agents conference, Grosvenor
House Hotel, 9.30.

Church in Scotland

Church in Scotland
The Rev. G. P. Laing, assistant
chaplain, the Rev. G. P. Laing,
assistant chaplain, the Rev. G. P.
Laing, assistant chaplain.

Birthdays today

Sir Oat Corrie, 62; Sir Hugh
Creese, 64; Mr Francis Hamilton,
74; Mr Ayrill Harriman, 83; Miss
G. Coria Jones, 68; Sir Richard
Le Gallais, 58; Mr Wallace Row-
ling, 47; Mr John General J. K. Shep-
herd, 66; Mr Sacherell Sitwell,
77; Air Vice-Marshal Sir John
Weston, 66.

Westminster School

A service in commemoration of
the founders and benefactors of
Westminster School was held in
Westminster Abbey yesterday evening.
The lesson was read by the
Dean of Westminster and the
address was given by the head-
master. After the service the head-
master held a reception at School
and in Ashburnham House.

Lecturer urges charter for victims of crimes

A charter for victims of crimes
was called for last night by Mr
Christopher Holton, senior lec-
turer in social work at Bristol
University and founder of a pilot
scheme to support victims in
Bristol.

Eutectic + Castolin Institute

The Chairman and Board of Directors
of the Eutectic Company
Limited held a reception yester-
day at the London Press Centre
for the Eutectic + Castolin Insti-
tute presentation of the Conser-
vation of the Year 1974 Awards to
the winning companies, based on
their outstanding contribution to
the conservation of our natural
resources by maintenance welding.

OBITUARY

AIR COMDRE WHITWORTH Distinguished flying career

Air Commodore John Nicholas
Haworth Whitworth, CB, DSO,
DFC and bar, died on Wednes-
day, aged 62. In 1961 he was
appointed Air Chief of Staff,
Ghana Air Force, to supervise
the training of the new force,
and the following year he be-
came Air Officer Commanding,
RAF Hongkong.

MISS BERYL POWER

Mr Philip Mason writes:
The notice of Beryl Power's
death which appeared in your
issue of November 11 (and was
drawn up by herself) referred
to those of both sexes and in
three generations who were
shipwrecked by her life, particu-
larly during a happy and
busy retirement. They would
wish for some acknowledgment
of the enrichment she herself
brought to many other lives.

MR C. M. R. PEECOCK

Mr Charles Michael Ridley
Peacock, known always as Ridley,
died on October 29, 10 days
after his 67th birthday.
The son of a solicitor he prac-
tised in that profession for 47
years and for 18 of them served
on the council of its governing
body, the Law Society, where he
was a member of numerous
committees. For a time he was
chairman of the Professional
Purposes Committee.

M AUGUST BERGMAN

M August Bergman died in
the Estonian Legation in Lon-
don on November 2 at the age
of 84.
Born at Halliste in Estonia
on June 26, 1890, he entered
the Russian Army as an officer
and after active service in the
First World War became an
Estonian Government official in
the years following the Estonian
War of Liberation 1919. He
then joined the counter-revolu-
tionary "Estonian" Legation in
London and tirelessly repre-
sented Estonian interests for
over 50 years until his death.
He married in 1924 Tatiana
Tolstoy, who survives him.

Lady Kendal, widow of Sir Norman Kendal, CBE, died on November 8. She was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire in 1943. Her husband died in 1966.

Lady (Ethel) Harvey, widow of Sir Percy Harvey, former Government Actuary, has died, aged 89.

who NOWADAYS can make loans at 8.5% PER YEAR OVER 15 YEARS? COFITOUR can if you invest in the flourishing tourist industry in Tunisia

SITES & SERVICES & SALMON

Get the facts about **Cwmbron**

For information about Industrial Opportunities at Cwmbron write to: R. P. Munday, M.B.E., General Manager, Cwmbron Development Corporation, Cwmbron House, Town Centre, Cwmbron, Gwent NP23 5TL, Cwmbron 5777.

100 FROM LONDON 100 FROM BIRMINGHAM & THE MIDLANDS

Stock Exchange Prices
Gilts steady

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 11. Dealings End Nov 22. \$ Contango Day, Nov 25. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

W values of industrial properties

Weatherall Green & Smith LONDON LEEDS PARIS NICE FRANKFURT

Code	High	Low	Close	Change	Code	High	Low	Close	Change	Code	High	Low	Close	Change	Code	High	Low	Close	Change
BRITISH FUNDS																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
LOCAL AUTHORITIES																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
FOREIGN STOCKS																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
DOLLAR STOCKS																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
BREWERS AND DISTILLERS																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
MINING																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
INSURANCE																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
INVESTMENT TRUSTS																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
OIL																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
PROPERTY																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
RUBBER																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
TEA																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
MISCELLANEOUS																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
FINANCIAL TRUSTS																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
SHIPPING																			
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0

هنا من الاصل

سكزا من الأصل

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Heavy dollar fall after Schmidt comment on mark evaluation

Tim Congdon The dollar fell heavily against the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc in extremely active trading yesterday. Sterling also rose...

Plan for £275m power station on Thames

By Roger Vievoys Energy Correspondent A £275m oil-fired power station is planned for Kingsnorth on the Thames Estuary to compensate for the reduced nuclear programme approved by the Government in the summer...

CBI chief's warning of jobs Bill burden

Mr Campbell Adamson, Director General of the Confederation of British Industry, said in Birmingham yesterday that the Government's proposed Employment Protection Bill and its smaller brother, the Trades Union and Labour Relations Bill, posed a very real threat to the health of the private sector and the small company in particular...

State aid for new company formed by splitting of George Kent group

By Anthony Rowley In a surprise move last night, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, said he was giving state assistance to that part of the George Kent group which is not being taken over by Brown Boveri of Switzerland...

Cheaper cars with shorter life forecast

By Our Midland Industrial Correspondent The present trend towards more anti-corrosion protection on cars may give way to shorter life cars produced at minimum cost but with a large reclamation content...

US wholesale prices index rises by 2.3 pc

By Frank Vogel Washington, Nov 14 Wholesale prices in the United States rose by a seasonally adjusted 2.3 per cent in October. This confirms widespread views that the index 0.1 per cent rise in a September was not a start of a softening trend...

Alfred Herbert's orders in UK slump by 70 pc

A 70 per cent drop in domestic orders placed with the troubled Alfred Herbert machine tool group in the last three months has been revealed by Mr Neale Raine, the company's chief executive...

ICI told of need for better labour relations

Imperial Chemical Industries has been told it should conduct a radical shake-up of its industrial relations after an inquiry ordered by the Industrial Court...

NatWest and others to advance Welfare £3m

By Margaret Drummond National Westminster Bank and other institutions are to advance up to £3m to Welfare Insurance, it was revealed yesterday, when revised details of London & Manchester Assurance's rescue bid for the troubled life company were announced...

£7m rights issue by Chloride Group

Chloride Group, the rechargeable battery manufacturer, is raising £7m by means of rights issue to shareholders at 40p a share. The new shares will be offered on the basis of one for every four ordinary shares...

17 tour firms still to meet air travel licence conditions

By Patricia Tisdall Of the 78 travel firms which the Civil Aviation Authority listed as not having fulfilled the necessary conditions for renewal of their air travel organisers' licences last month, 17 have still not been licensed...

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or to purchase any shares.

UNIFLEX HOLDINGS LIMITED (Incorporated under the Companies Act 1948 to 1967) SHARE CAPITAL Issued or proposed to be issued (fully paid) £233,000

THOMAS FRENCH & SONS LTD. RECORD RESULTS AGAIN Year to 30 June 1974 1973 Turnover £7,703,227 £6,357,782 Profit before Tax £896,688 £667,329 Earnings per Share 12.4p 10.3p

Prices of new houses up 2 1/2 pc in third quarter

By Margaret Stone Prices of new houses rose in the third quarter of the year after falling in the second quarter and remaining static in the first. The index of average prices of new houses compiled by the Department of the Environment in cooperation with the Building Societies Association rose by 2 1/2 per cent to 221. The index dates back to 1970 when the base was 100...

How the markets moved

Table with columns: Rises, Falls, THE POUND, and other market indicators. Includes data for various stocks and currencies.

GOLDEN HOPE PLANTATIONS LIMITED Issued Capital £5,083,827 in 10p shares Secretaries and Agents Harrisons & Crossfield, Limited

Growing controversy likely over proposals to restructure the engineering profession

By Derek Harris
More controversial details emerged last night on proposals for a restructure of the engineering profession put forward by the Council of Engineering Institutions...

rather than by setting up yet another organization. Not more details of the CEI's counter suggestions to the three institutions' plan emerged last night, it looked even more likely that mounting controversy will emerge at an executive meeting of CEI scheduled for today...

In a speech prepared for delivery at the annual dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Sir Kenneth said: "Life in a highly competitive environment often requires relatively quick decisions based on commercial experience and good staff work..."

Under the original proposals 6,500 jobs were scheduled to disappear under the closure programme, but restricted Mr J. G. Stewart, managing director of the corporation's general steel division, forecast that there would be 4,700 laid off in Scotland by the early 1980s.

Government to double construction of factories

In a new effort to boost Britain's severely depressed construction industry, the Government is to spend £6m on doubling its advance factory building programme in the coming year.

German borrowing expected to rise

West German overall public sector borrowing requirement is expected to rise to about 55,000 marks (about £160m) next year from an estimated 33,500m in 1974, Herr Hans Apel, the Finance Minister, said yesterday.

Cannell Laird 'No'

Shop stewards at the Cannell Laird shipyard at Merseyside, which has been closed for a month by a strike of 2,500 workers with another 2,000 laid off, have been told by the company that they cannot negotiate directly on a new pay deal.

Hope for easier credit

Bank of Japan officials have said the bank may be able to ease the credit squeeze after next April, if price rises level off during the first quarter of 1975.

US car sales fall

United States car sales in early November fell 38 per cent to 136,921 from 250,178 during the same 1973 period, informed sources in Detroit said.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Private job agencies vital for efficient labour market

From Mr Donald Cropper
Sir, The article about private job agencies by Eric Wigham on November 5 mentions a number of points needing clarification...

abolish private employment agencies that would be the effect would be a less efficient labour market than we have now.

NCB advertising makes mockery of coal shortfall

From Mr D. Brighthouse
Sir, The country is warned by the National Coal Board that reserves of coal are down by six million tons compared with the same time last year...

NEDO study on dilemma of inflation

By Malcolm Brown
Detailed evidence of a fundamental dilemma to countering inflation—that may individuals want to see prices stabilized but feel that they must run as hard as they can to keep their position in a "victim circle"...

Third-quarter GDP equals previous peak

Table with columns: Year, GDP (1970=100), and Average rate of change. Shows data for 1971-1974 quarters.

BSC aims to save some Scottish jobs

By Peter Hill
Indications are that the British Steel Corporation is revising its investment plans for Scotland. These form an important part of its restricted programme which were given yesterday.

Ocean and Ben to run joint cargo service

Britain's two main rival on the Far East trade, Ocean of Liverpool and Ben of Leith, are to collaborate to operate a joint service in the trade from next year.

Japan wants to end TV import quota

Japanese colour television manufacturers are expected to ask for talks in London this month for removal of the quota for imports to be removed.

Recycling heat: hot water just goes down the drain

From Mr A. S. Winder
Sir, Recycling heat is a phrase used in your first leader of October 24. It reminded me of a option I had several years ago...

Business debt

From Mr Paul Myrners
Sir, It would be incumbent upon the CBI when it next publishes its members' profit figures less the theoretical stock appreciation contribution (debt to inflation) if it also looked to the other side of the balance sheet...

RCM review

The following is the text of the annual statement to shareholders, dated 22 October 1974, by the Chairman of Roan Consolidated Mines Limited, the Hon. EA Koehn MP...

shortages of materials and spare parts. Spare capacity in the company's treatment plants was utilized for toll treatment on behalf of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited.

to the three-year agreement that expired on that date. An agreement for improved retirement benefits took effect on 1 March 1974.

Zambianization made steady progress, although there were some disappointments, but particularly good progress was made in the training of artisans, helping to reduce a major area of expatriate dependence.

NEW SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND INCREASED TRANSPORT CAPABILITY has resulted in substantially increased total costs.

Table with columns: Mine production in tonnes, 1973/74, 1972/73. Lists mines: Mufulira, Luanshya including Baluba, Chambishi, Chibuluma, Kalengwa.

PRODUCTION AND SALES
Mine recoverable production of copper was 14,730 tonnes higher than in the previous year, as shown in the figures below for each mine:

Luanshya Division The anticipated mining difficulties due to poor ground conditions have persisted throughout the year. This situation is likely to continue for some time.

TRANSPORT AND SUPPLIES
Various transport problems encountered since January 1973 in routing materials and equipment into Zambia continued since January 1974 at the ports of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, and recently Lobito, have been experienced in varying degrees.

CONCLUSION
Since the last Chairman's statement, made by my predecessor, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, on 22 October 1973, we have enjoyed buoyant prices for copper due to the extraordinarily good business conditions that obtained in most industrialized countries for the greater part of the year.

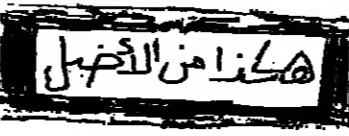
Hinter production was achieved at Mufulira. Luanshya and Chambishi as compared with last year. The increase at Mufulira was attributable to further recovery from the effects of the 1970 accident.

OPERATIONS
Mufulira Division Good progress has been maintained on rehabilitation of the mine. The P1 shaft has now been cleared down to the 960 metre level which has itself been cleared of mud.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Once again I am happy to report a good year. There were two minor stoppages.

The inflationary pressures affecting the major parts of the world were directly responsible for substantial price increases of most supplies during the second half of the year, particularly in respect of oil-based products.

Roan Consolidated Mines Limited is incorporated in Zambia. Copies of the Chairman's statement, together with copies of the annual report and accounts, can be obtained from its London representatives, the Secretary, RST International Metals Limited, One Noble Street, London, EC2N 7DA.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Chloride eases the pressure



Mr. Edward Powell who retires from the chairmanship of Chloride Group today.

ors will have to search for Chloride's balance sheet why a rights issue makes just now. At the March and total borrowings £27.6m of which £10.1m short-term, compared to £27.6m of £44.2m borrowings had £38m of which £10.1m was short-term.

tal, all yielding more and earning a higher proportion of profits in the United Kingdom.

B & C
The asset attractions

Against earlier expectations of roughly similar profits for 1974 British & Commonwealth is now upgrading its forecast—at least at the pre-tax level—to an improvement of around a tenth. But though that suggests something of a slowdown in the second half following a 50 per cent plus pre-tax jump in the opening six months, any drop in second-half trading profits will apparently largely reflect the fact that last year's second half took in a major contract completion on the aviation services side.

Coats Patons onto the switchback

the moment, however, the of the balance sheet appear to be even-ization in the lead price-ly around £230 a share, rred to a peak last year of will take some of the hear-king capital although an reductio between newe year end seems unlikely. e rate of increase in bor-ings should now be much while the new rules on appreciation should be £1m or so in cash-flow. nwhile the trading situa-ems reasonably buoy-Of the 50 per cent interim improvement nearly half panted for by a 25 per cent, at still leaves a fair degree ganic growth, especially as with operating mar-ly slightly down. The of 12.6 per cent at the price of 40p on the fore-vidend thus looks a rea-ly sound prospect, which o means surprising that sub-underwriting should gene so smoothly.

The textile majors are now riding the wrong side of a massive commodities switch-back, spectacular even by Korean War standards, which promises to add new thrills and spills to the familiar cyclical pattern. Following rumbles from Courtaulds earlier in the week, yesterday's interim report from Coats Patons drives home the message that world markets folded up abruptly in the second quarter of the year as desinck- worked its way through the multitudinous layers of the textile chain, and wool and cotton prices veered downwards by about 30 per cent.

In general terms, then, the shipping side is having another satisfactory year, with South African trade remaining buoyant and enabling sharply higher costs to be satisfactorily passed on in higher freight rates.

In the aviation division the main impetus has again come from Bristol Helicopters, the gain being being partly offset by a difficult year for British Island Airways. Elsewhere, lesses on the tour side are being reduced but out as fast as had been hoped.

While the low yield—a maximum of 8.4 per cent at 120 to many continue to lag the shares, the fact remains that the group is still selling at well under half net asset value, with either the quets and properties or the quoted investmees thrown in for free, depending on which way one likes to view the situation.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £40.8m
Sales £68m (£51m)
Pre-tax profits £8.37m (£5.47m)
Dividend gross 4.25p (3.15p)

Metal Box Overseas strength

Metal Box's strength in the first half derives largely from the strong effect of contained high demand within the domestic markets all round. The most dramatic improvement is overseas, where pre-interest profits went ahead 56 per cent on the back of a 34 per cent sales increase, and the inference here is of gains from more liberal pricing policies than at home. Any potential benefit which revisions in the Price Code may bring in this respect has to be seen against a background of easing demand for food, beverage and other cans, as well as for plastic and paper cartons. This fall-off has not been all that strong yet though. Meanwhile, overseas demand seems likely to continue rising, albeit at a slower rate. There is good reason then to think that profits will reach around £40m pre-tax this year, against £30m last. A prospective p/e ratio of around 4—and an implied yield of some 10 1/2 per cent at 147p, allied with the soundness of MB's financial position (which the Budget will enhance by up to £5m), suggests that the shares ought to perform at least as well as the market.

Interim 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £27m
Sales £224m (£167m)
Pre-tax profits £19.8m (£13.3m)
Dividend gross 6.5p (5.9p)

Thread costs fricane

ort for the bears of the ery sector was provided by bread yesterday which led a 23 per cent profit at the interim stage. Fur- setbacks are likely from majors with September ends, though smaller fry escape thanks to their cost structures.

ays in recovering price-ys are largely to blame bread's case costs dur- b period rose b £10m, plus the benefits of the ary price increase and it pected that the current will hear an additional of extra overheads. Whitebread has managed h volume sales ahead well the national average, per- by 6 per cent, this extra e has been at a heavy cost fits.

Outside shareholders in George Kent—that is to say shareholders other than the Government and Rank Organisation, who between them control 42 per cent of the equity—have hardly had all that large a role to play in determining the fate of the company. But as if a 17p share price for Kent was not bad enough when set against what could have been 32p a share cash in hand had the bid gone through, shareholders have now been told the pestifer at SMI is worse than expected. That the Government is now guaranteeing loans to SMI may raise an ironic laugh, but shareholders may want further assurance that the situation at SMI, which has deteriorated so quickly, has now been contained. Ceartaids, Carrington and Too-

Business Diary: Old Moore's Alchemy • BSI approved

ars or so ago Alan Moore himself caught up in a but routine expert credit came the building of an alum smelter in Bahrain. My emerges as the man who the Bahrainis are up hopes for the traction of their island into f the bigger Middle East ial centres.



Alan Moore: carrying Bahraini hopes.

residential development, which would have put the institution en to the streets. At current office rent levels this would have cost another £1m a year. Even without such a body blow, the institution—which in its 73 years has set out well ever 100,000 specifications en what is desirable for everything from giant cranes to beehives—was anxiously planning to raise subscriptions on membership.

Diary yesterday, Bahrain is nothing like so flush with cash as some of its neighbours. It would not shake sterling if I pulled everything out, he remarked.

Relief

The British Standards Institution top brass are beaving a £1m sigh of relief round at their prime-site offices—a couple of half floors of Fountain House on Park Lane and a seven-storey office block in Park Street. The success of an appeal will allow them to stay in the offices until the lease runs out in 2034.

Sharp's mark

Eric Sharp is making his mark in the higher echelons of Monsanto, the big American chemicals and fibres concern. Sharp is to become chairman of Monsanto Limited, the United States group, wholly owned British subsidiary.

Computer versus individual: a new industrial revolution

The computing concept known as the data base is causing significant changes in the structure and way of life of many large companies. It enables companies to respond more rapidly to uncertainty; it is industrializing white collar workers in much the same way that the shop floor was industrialized by the advent of mass production. These points were among those argued earlier this week at a London conference by John Diebold, founder and president of the Diebold management consultancy group and prophet of automation for the past 20 years. A data base is in essence a large file of information which is held in a computer system. Its significance arises from the fact that it is a single, comprehensive file which can cover a company's whole operations; information can be extracted in many forms; and every user of the file can have direct access to it via local terminals. As analysed by John Diebold, data base technology has an impact in four main areas: the role of data-processing managers; resistance within the organization to industrializing the system; the individual's role in the organization; and the organization's ability to react to change. For the data-processing manager, the advent of data bases raises two possibilities. First, because the users themselves now have direct access to the data base, the data-processing department may decline in importance, simply providing technical support and playing no part in decision making. Alternatively, however, new roles may be adopted. The data base approach means that large, centralized systems covering, for example, personnel, administration, distribution and inventories may replace smaller, local systems. These new systems could mark as great an advance as the introduction of the large, computer-based airline reservations and banking networks. And the question is: who will manage them? It could be the data-processing manager, who would thus move into the mainstream of corporate management. The resistance to the installation of data bases in an organization is likely to be more serious than the usual inertia which prevents change. This is because the new system is

associated with a real transfer of power. Traditionally, the position of an individual or group in the organization was based largely on the possession or control of some information or knowledge. This position is clearly threatened when the knowledge is held in a data base. Replacing human judgment in mixing processes by a process-control computer is a familiar industrial example of this principle. Now the principle is being extended more widely into commercial organizations, and much more than the sheer processing power of the computer is involved. No wonder there is opposition. The barriers around individuals and groups are being broken down; there is strong resistance from those who feel their entrenched position to be threatened; and there is a further fear that the individual's own performance might be monitored using the immediate response data base. This is closely linked to the third point, the role of the individual in the organization. Data bases can undoubtedly increase the power of the system over the individual. As an example, the skill of a travel agency clerk, who previously used his knowledge of where to find information and how to apply it, is downgraded when an interactive computer system guides him through his work in a programmed manner. "The individual", Diebold says, "has been included in the system more completely than ever before." What we are witnessing, he continues, is the industrialization of the lower levels of white-collar work; and there is a close parallel with the period when the technology of mass production was revolutionizing industry. Mass production downgraded the skill of the production line worker, but raised the skills needed by tool setters and patternmakers. For many shop-floor workers, mass production technology meant above all reliance on the system; according to Diebold it now seems clear that data base technology will mean the same for many white collar workers. Finally, there is the influence of an organization's ability to react to outside changes. Historically, the business environment—in administration,

Kenneth Owen

Why the Greeks are keen on full EEC membership

On the first of this month it was exactly 12 years since the EEC-Greece association treaty was put in operation. For more than seven years this association treaty has been limited to its current administrative functions. For Greece this involved a loss of \$55m in mostly interest-subsidized loans, a further potential loss of \$200m from the non-renewal of the financial protocol in 1968, cancellation of promised Community support for the establishment of an industrial complex in Volos and discontinuation of the discussions for the setting-up of a fund for Greek agriculture. This fund is intended to be similar and parallel to the European Fund for Agricultural Support and Orientation (FEAGA). This was the price that the Greeks paid to maintain the military regime in isolation from Europe. It was natural that the first government after the collapse of the military junta should have swiftly tried to "un-freeze" the association treaty. But surprise was expressed when it was reported that there now exists in Athens a strong interest not simply in the reactivation of the treaty but in attaining full membership of the EEC.



A greener gathering tobacco leaves in a family field. Tobacco is one of Greece's basic agricultural products.

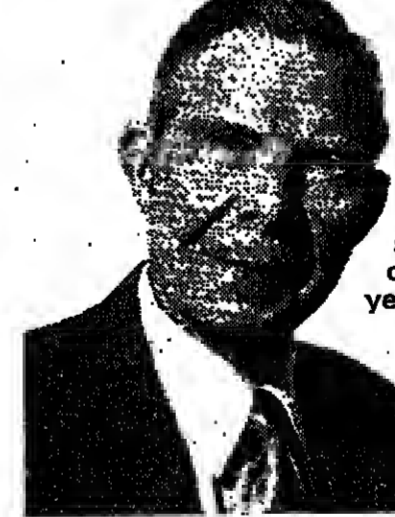
of the EEC countries. Situated in a strategically sensitive area, in a part of the world which has experienced serious upheavals all too often, the overwhelming majority of Greeks have come to realize that their future could be more secure if their economy and society become more interwoven with an independent and powerful European Community. Such a development will also act to stabilize their internal democratic institutions and make the recurrence of the events of April 1967 a very remote possibility indeed. If and when the new candidate for the tenth place in the Community's house presents itself, the situation will be radically different from that prevailing in the case of Norway—the prospective member that opted out. This time it may be the Community that will decide if it can afford to open its doors to a country which may induce member states to keep out a country whose internal civilian institutions have yet to prove their stability. The present state of Greece-Turkish relations is another factor that will make a number of EEC countries reluctant to speed up at this stage the procedure for full Greek membership.

This interest is quite clearly revealed in the electoral manifestos of the two main political parties that are contesting the elections on November 17. The present treaty offers the option of full membership by 1984, but nothing prevents the speeding up of the procedure. There are strong economic and political reasons which may lead the first "post coup" elected Greek government, when it replaces the present caretaker Government, to ask for full membership. The EEC may then become what it was intended to be before the Norwegian setback: the Europe of Ten. Contrary to prevailing scepticism about the desirability of associating between developed and developing countries, the record of the Greece-EEC association shows that the treaty has brought large benefits to the Greek economy. Over the decade 1962-1971 Greek exports to the EEC achieved growth rates much higher than could be expected either from the growth of Community imports from developing countries as a whole (excluding oil producers) or from Greece's changing competitive position in world markets. In fact, over this period Greece suffered a small deterioration in her ability to compete in world markets relative to the other developing countries. At the same time Greek imports from the EEC during the same decade have been only marginally above the level that can be explained either by the greater competitive ability of the EEC to supply goods than developing countries relative to the rest of the world or by the general growth of imports by Greece. Association brought impressive gains to Greek exports without tying Greece's exports excessively to EEC markets. Greek exports to the EEC increased from 36 per cent of her total exports in 1962 to 42 per cent in 1971. Greek imports from the EEC as a proportion of total Greek imports increased only marginally—from 43 per cent in 1962 to 44 per cent in 1971. By the beginning of 1971 Greek exports to the EEC covered 37 per cent of the Greek imports from the Six compared with only 29 per cent in 1962. Foreign direct investment has been greatly encouraged by association. Foreign companies with an eye on the growing EEC markets could locate in Greece and take advantage of the availability of low-wage labour without having that advantage eroded through the tariff which exporting to the EEC. A distinct upward trend in private investment flows can be recorded after the enactment of the association treaty. It is interesting to see how these benefits of the association agreement can be further increased through full membership. The producers of Greece's basic agricultural products (eg, soft and hard wheat, rice, olive oil, wines, tobacco, fruit and vegetables) will certainly profit from the present Common Agricultural Policy. Harmonization of the Greek agricultural policy with that of the EEC will also make profitable the introduction of new products in Greek agriculture. Finance through FEAGA will raise the productivity and modernize the structure of Greek agriculture. The Federation of Greek Industrialists also made it clear through a report to the Council of Economically Active Population in 1972 that it wants a full membership. It argues that, apart from a few sectors, Greek industry from the whole is prepared for full membership, provided that the promotion of private industrial development through appropriate incentives will continue to be pursued consistently. Strangely, a group strongly opposed to full membership was the Association of Greek Ship-

owners. In a report to the council it argued that Greek shipping companies would be faced with serious problems, particularly over the manning of ships and the harmonization of national maritime legislations. The impetus for full membership can also be seen as a response to the formulation of a common policy towards the Mediterranean countries by the EEC in the near future. An EEC Mediterranean policy, by making the EEC markets more accessible to a number of Greece's main competitors from the area, may undercut the favourable position so far enjoyed by Greek exports. But it is perhaps on the political front that Greece can derive the greatest advantage by linking her future to that

George Yannopoulos Mr Yannopoulos is deputy chairman, Graduate School of Contemporary European Studies, University of Reading.

TELEFUSION LIMITED



In his report to the Annual Meeting, the Chairman, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, said:

“We expect a difficult period for trading in the U.K., and are well prepared for it. The net asset position reflects the increasing strength of the Group to meet any problems of the future. The profit for the second half year exceeded the profit achieved in the boom conditions of the first half. We are maintaining profitability consistent with an improvement of Group liquid resources arising from growing cash flow. Rental income has provided a major portion of our record net cash flow, and is of a highly stable nature.”

FINANCIAL FACTS YEAR ENDED 27th APRIL, 1974.

- * Turnover up 41% at £45m.
- * Pre-tax profits up 10.7% at £3.56m.
- * Net cash flow at record £7.8m.
- * Maximum allowed dividend of 4.09p per share.
- * Net assets 36% up on previous year.

Mr. John Wilkinson, Managing Director, commenting on current progress said:

“We are continuing to increase our market share on both rental and retail and I am pleased to announce that our colour television rental subscribers are now higher than at 1st May when we sold our London Rental accounts. Our overheads are being contained which will aid future profitability.”

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary.

PRESTON NEW ROAD · BLACKPOOL · FY4 4QY.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Demand stays strong and Smiths Industries exceed expectations

By Ashley Druker
Best expectations in the market for Smiths Industries were for a virtually maintained pre-tax total for the year to August 3 at some £10.5m. The share price, which had risen slightly in the preceding week, was unchanged at 66p on news of taxable profits up 7.6 per cent to turnover 16 per cent higher from £10.5m to £11.2m and turnover from £11.7m to £13.75m, showing a margin decline from 0.9 to 0.83 per cent. Trading profit was up from £1.67m to £1.71m, but depreciation rose from £1.6m to £1.75m and interest from £1.12m to £1.92m. The "net" slipped

Stock markets

Gilts steadier, but equities still under cloud

A steadier tone in the gilt market failed to help equities yesterday. Share prices remained depressed by fears that the Budget will not inject cash into industry quickly enough. And the mood was further unsettled by Mr Lever's warning, on a radio programme, of the economic dangers facing the world. The FT index closed 3.3 off at 182.9, barely one point above its 16 year low point. The Times index was 1.15 down at 71.88, a new low for 1974. Recorded bargains fell back to 5,327. The general of the market leaders tried to follow gilts to higher levels during the first hour. But there was no buying support behind the early prices and gains quickly turned to losses. Some internationalists like Philips (220p) and Unilever (210p) strengthened behind a sharply rising investment dollar premium. ICI, having touched 146p initially, closed 5p off at 138p, Unilever was only 1p harder at 155p and Glaxo Group ended 4p off at 218p after 225p.

ended with most shares rallying from minor falls. But half time trading results brought Metal Box back to 147p after 153p. Shipbuilders opened firmly but quickly fell foul of the profit takers. Motor shares, remained up-set by the implications of higher petrol prices, BLMC eased to 71p. But good half time profits helped Smiths Industries rally to end unchanged at 66p. A feature on this pitch was Sealed Air (25p) on its heating installation interest, likely to benefit from the lifting of hire purchase controls. A sharp fall in Chloride Group, 5p off at 45p, followed an interim report which included news of a £7m right issue. Store and consumer shares followed the market trend, to close with minor losses after shedding their early improvements. Marks & Spencer (115p) had touched 118p at first. The brewery sector was unable to maintain the recovery which has followed the absence of the Budget of higher excise duties. Whitbread "A" shares dipped in 36p after the first half report. On the hotel side, shares in J. Lyons turned dull once again, and Trust House Forte lost ground at 49p. Renewed rumours of rights

Contractual snags and rising costs bite at ITT

New York, Nov. 14.—International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation blames lower third-quarter and nine-month results on inflation, higher interest costs and contractual problems in an operating subsidiary. Pre-tax earnings for the third quarter dropped from \$1 to 90c and net profit from \$124.8m to \$111.5m, and for nine months from \$2.94 to \$2.9 and \$368.6m to \$360m respectively. But earnings in European telecommunications manufacturing, natural resources, international communications and the ITT-Grinnell Corporation reduced the adverse effect, Mr Harold Green, chairman, said. On an arbitration ruling holding the Overseas Private Investment Corporation liable for claims filed in connection with the expropriation of the Chile Telephone Co., Mr Green said the only question to be decided was the amount the agency would pay ITT. Its claim is for \$95m. In deciding in ITT's favour, the arbitrators refused charges that had mounted efforts to influence the internal affairs of Chile in 1970-71, and supported its right to petition the United States government to protect the investment in Chile. He said in relation to the government's trustful plans for the Levitz & Sons Inc. and ITT's 52 per cent interest in Avis Inc. that economic conditions prevented ITT from disposing of them through public stock offerings. The Justice Department did not accept alternate plans for the disposition as submitted by ITT, but ITT agreed to the government's proposal for the disposal of Levitz "in the best way".

Philips dismiss decline in third-quarter profit

By Peter Wainwright
Philips Lamp, the Dutch electronics and electrical group, is hoping to maintain 1974 profits after tax and minorities at last year's 899m guilders (£146.7m) or 5.17 guilders (85p) a share. October earnings were described at a press conference yesterday as "healthy" and sales this year are expected to rise by 11 per cent from 22,583m guilders in 1973. Sales growth and margins together suffered in the second quarter, and yesterday it was reported that pre-tax profits were only 312m guilders (£52m)

Loss-making second half by White Drummond

By F. G. Wilson
White Drummond, the parent of the M & G Unit Trust and in which Kleinwort's have a substantial stake has been hard hit in the second half and has turned in a pre-tax loss for that period of almost £150,000. The board explains that profits were depressed by the low levels of security prices throughout the world and the reduction in turnover expected to such conditions. The influence of these unfavourable conditions was somewhat greater during the second half which explains the turnaround from a profitable first half. Then, profits showed a £36,000 decline to £850,000 which was considered satisfactory in a period of economic uncertainty and a depressed stock market. Allowing for the loss, the full year to September 30 ended with profits more than halved from £1.45m to £701,000 and of this tax takes £151,000 against £384,000 leaving the net balance severely reduced at £571,000 against £1,077m. None the less the total dividend is being raised from 3.5p to 3.92p. As a result of participating in assistance company rescue operations the board have thought it desirable to make a provision of £67,000, after tax, for contingent underwriting liability incurred.

Yorkshire Chemicals edge ahead in hard year

Although sales for the first quarter were up 20 per cent at Yorkshire Chemicals, progress was more disappointing later on, and the group has a smaller rise from £7.6m to £8m for the half year. Taxable profits reflect a very small advance in margins with an increase from £1.55m to £1.65m. The dividend contains the whole of the increase allowed by legislation and goes up from 4p to 2.85p. The drop in sales in the latter part of the period followed a deterioration in several important textile markets, although demand for some dyes was still

greater than the company's production capacity. The board finds it hard to forecast trading levels for the next few months because of uncertain economic conditions, but sales in October were at higher levels than the two preceding months. The year end of the parent company and the Australian subsidiary will be changed from March 31 to December 31, so the next accounts will be for nine months for these two companies and 12 months for the rest.

Latest dividends

Table with columns: All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies, Year, Div, Date, Prev, Year's total, Prev year. Includes companies like Alda Packaging, A & C Black, etc.

Gilts recovered some of Wednesday's sharp fall. All sections of the market improved, although not enough to return to Tuesday's closing levels. "Shorts" opened 1/16 point better. Buying in the morning helped prices to rise still further. By the end of dealing rises ranged to 3/16 or 1 point. Business, however, was modest and the rises occurred in trading which was largely one-way. "Longs" picked up quite strongly, with rises of 1/8 or 1/4 point. Mediums also gained up on the day. But trading was rather unsettled, with prices moving up and down 1 point throughout the session. The recovery was seen as mainly technical.

Peachey omits interim

There is no interim dividend from Peachey Property Corporation, against 1.57p a year after a fall in pre-tax profits of nearly £1m to £346,000. Income went down from £2.3m to £1.76m, while profits are given after net losses of £323,000 on the share portfolio. The board comments that the poor result shows the difficulty of making realistic trading surpluses in economically troubled conditions. These conditions still prevail, but the board is confident that things will improve as the group will again produce increased profits. The directors point out that rental income rose from £1.04m to £1.19m. Turning to the losses of the share portfolio, they say that shareholders should be reassured that the further losses of £280,000 for the second half are non-recurring. On the important liquidity question, it is stated that the group's gearing is considered satisfactory, as there are no material short-term borrowings other than from major joint stock banks.

Dawson wilts as trade collapses

A drastic tumble in profit, from £2.4m in 1970, pre-tax for the opening half to September 30, at textile group Dawson International is blamed squarely on the abrupt change from buoyant conditions of the preceding year. The increase in sales, from £18.36m to £22.06m arose in bulk from inflation, which had an even more dramatic effect on costs. Interest ran up from £465,000 to £856,000 and the "available" profit divided from £1.39m to £542,000. However, the interim dividend is 1.56p (1.5p). The Brazilian company, Luit, to which a 51 per cent stake was acquired in June, 1973, was particularly hard hit, with the loss reflected in minorities—a deficit of £111,000 compared with a profit of £20,000. The immediate impact of a sudden fall in demand on a group, such as Dawson, vertically structured, is a steep rise in working-capital requirements. Necessary action has been taken and the benefits to cash flow will be felt increasingly early in 1975. Overall, second-half results will not differ much from the opening stage.



Mr John Young, chairman of Young & Co's Brewery, says sales of draught beer generally buoyant in spite of poor summer. Some 36 per cent above the same period. At present, the company also has some £2.2m on deposit which is earning substantial interest. With the normal cash flow this should provide sufficient funds to finance future company expansion. "Fine" summer for John Young. Reporting on a "splendid" trading period in spite of the poor summer, Young & Co's Brewery, Wandsworth (London), base shows pre-tax profit up from £425,000 to £489,000 on turnover for the half-year to September 30, raised from £3.65m to £3.98m. The half-time payment is 1.49p compared with 1.12p. Sales of draught beer were especially buoyant, says Mr John Young, who heads the group, while wines and spirits also did well. Generally, the group must rely on a continuing increase in trade, and the first two months of the second half are going well. But repairs and improvements will need to be severely pruned to ensure an adequate cash flow. Aldi well in line for record. At the annual meeting of Aldi Packaging Group in July the chairman said group turnover was running at £8m per annum and he forecast profits

Business appointments Chloride chief executive named as chairman

Mr Michael Edwards has been elected chairman of Chloride and will combine the duties with his present role of chief executive. Mr Edward Powell is stepping down as chairman, but will continue as non-executive deputy chairman. Mr Alan Moore, a deputy director in the international division and Clym's bank, has been seconded for one year to be director-general of the Bahrain Monetary Agency. Mr E. B. R. chairman of Penguin Books and Mr J. F. C. Chapple, chairman of Longman Group, have joined the board of Pearson. Mr Philip Wilkinson, who for the past two years has been seconded to the Orion Group and has been chairman of the director of Orion Multinational Services since September, 1973, is returning to National Westminster Group next January as deputy chief executive of Lombard North Central Group, a wholly owned subsidiary. Newsprint he will succeed Mr Henry Atty, the present chief executive. Mr G. R. Roy is to be chairman of the Chemical Industries Association. Mr P. E. Rickward becomes director of personnel organisation and training for Bank Xerox (UK) and Bank Xerox (Ireland). Mr Michael Bonn, joining the board of Anglo-American Securities Corporation. Mr R. E. B. Baird has joined the board of Northern Developments (Holdings). Mr J. F. Parish III, managing director of Wells Fargo Ltd, the London-based merchant banking subsidiary of Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, has been appointed European group head of the international division of Wells Fargo Bank. Mr D. J. H. Slater has been elected to the board of Lewiston International and becomes chairman of the parent company. A. J. Fellden are appointed joint chief executives. Dr Bernard Murphy has joined the board of F&O. Mr Peter Wall has become managing director of Dowry Retail. Mr C. L. Parker, a director of J. F. Nash & Partners, has joined the board of the parent company, J. F. Nash Securities. Mr D. J. O'Doherty is to join the board. Mr Peter Champion becomes a director of Standard Top. Mr Brian Duffett has become director and general manager of Shipston Retailer. Mr G. A. Roy is to be chairman of Symonds Engineering and Mr Leonard Riley a director.

Pricing changes too late for EMAP

Fears that the Government's pricing policy would bite into profits this term (after increasing last year from £901,000 to £935,000 pre-tax) have been justified at East Midland Allied Press. On turnover for the 28 weeks to October 12 up from £4.27m to £5.18m, pre-tax profit tumbled from £606,000 to £370,000, while earnings per share dropped from 5.8p to 3.2p. The half-time payment is 1.58p against 1.5p to cash flow. The board says that the Chancellor's outlined changes in the price code will improve selling prices and advertisement rates, but the full benefit will not be felt until the next financial year. The announcement, it adds, is too late to have any effect on results for the second half.

Wm Morrison shows no sign of slackening

Much in line with the buoyancy of its first-quarter statement, sales up 35 per cent and a full-time minimum £32m forecast. Wm Morrison, Supermarkets reports turnover for the 26 weeks to July 31 increased 46 per cent to £15.74m, on which taxable profit climbed 29 per cent to £545,000. As for the going for the rest of the year, sales are currently

Mucklow peak

Another advance in taxable profits sees the A. & J. Mucklow Group to a record of £1.34m against £1.25m, or turnover up from £2.38m to £3.69m. The board hopes that this rising profit trend can be maintained. On net profits down from £60,000 to £35,000, the dividend is raised from 7.21p to 7.57p, while earnings a share come out at 11.02p, against 11.44p. Demand for factories remains steady, and although house production was cut back in January, sales have recently shown no improvement. Production is being gradually increased.

Maximilian offer for Dundee Crematorium

The private property company of Maximilian Investments is making an offer of 320p cash a share for the issued capital of Dundee Crematorium not already owned. This offer is valued at £1,665,000. It will be conditional, inter alia, on acceptance of enough shares calendar year so as to maintain trustee status of the shares, to over 50 per cent.

N Greenings dips

In the half-year to September 30, taxable profits of Warrington-based N. Greening & Sons dipped from £533,000 to £517,000. However, the dividend of this ware-making group, in which Jessel Securities has a stake, is being lifted from 0.5p to 0.52p. The "relatively satisfactory" result for the half-year was made possible only by a higher level of production both by volume and still more so by value, the board says. Orders on the books assure comparable results for the third quarter to December 31.

Special IC payout

In their interim report for 1974 last June the board of International Computers (IC) promised a special interim dividend before the end of the calendar year so as to maintain trustee status of the shares.

INTERIM STATEMENT

THE BRITISH & COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT
The Board has declared an interim dividend to respect of the year ending 31st December, 1974, of 5.69p per cent (£2,847.5 pence per ordinary stock) payable on 10th January, 1975 to stockholders whose names appear to the Register of Members at 6th December, 1974. This dividend represents an equivalent gross amount of 8.5 per cent compared with 6.3 per cent paid last year. This increase in the interim dividend utilises 2.3 per cent out of a total permitted increase for the Company's year 1974 of 2.34 per cent. A statement, with explanatory notes is given below showing the estimated Group Profit for the six months to 30th June, 1974, with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the previous year and the actual figures for the year 1973.

Table with columns: ESTIMATED UNAUDITED GROUP PROFITS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1974. Rows include Turnover, Trading Profit, Depreciation, Interest Paid, Operating Profit, Other Income, Taxation, Minority Interests, Release from Provisions, and Attributable to Members.

NOTES
1. The 1974 underwriting year of The Scottish Lion Insurance Company Limited closed on 31st December, 1974. Pending ascertainment of the results, which are expected to exceed those of the 1973 year (£401,000) no transfer of profit (1973—NIL) has been made to the Profit & Loss Account (year 1973—£200,000).
2. The charge for taxation (other than tax imputed to dividends received) for the six months is calculated by reference to an estimated charge for the full year at the rate of 52 per cent. The comparative figures for the six months to 30th June, 1973, have been adjusted to reflect the effective rate of taxation as shown by the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1973.
3. Present indications are that profits for the year before taxation, minority interests and exceptional items will exceed those of the previous year by some 10 per cent. The apparent slow down in growth in the second half of the year arises almost wholly from the second half of the previous year a profitable contract was completed within the second half of the year. After an increased charge for taxation of some £1,500,000 and a reduction of some £200,000 in profits applicable to minority interests, it is estimated that net attributable profits will be rather better than those of the previous year. This projection does not include the release from provisions made in earlier years shown in the figures for the half year at £1,260,000 net of taxation and minority interests. Such estimates are made on the basis that there is no significant difference in exchange rates between now and the end of the year.
4. Profits from associated and overseas companies in which the Group has a substantial interest are included in the half year results and estimates for the full year only to the extent of dividends received or expected to be received. It is considered that the Group's equity interest in such companies will show a useful increase over that of the previous year.
14th November, 1974.

MUAR RIVER RUBBER CO. LTD.

RECORD PROFIT
The fifty fourth annual general meeting was held on 13th November, 1974.

Sir John D. Barlow, Bart., the chairman, said:
ACCOUNTS
The profit of £635,000 before tax for the year ended 31st March, 1974, was the highest the Company has earned. Tax on the profit was £325,000. The highest dividend the Treasury will allow to be paid is 1.34p per 10p share, which is equivalent to a gross dividend of 2p.

The surplus on the sale of 576 acres of Klambang estate near Ipoh, after providing for capital gains tax, was £1.28m.
OUTLOOK
Although the current selling price of rubber is near the cost of production, the first half of 1974/75 was profitable and the Company should receive a reasonable income from investments.

The report and accounts and scrip dividend proposals were adopted. Holders of 82% of the issued capital accepted the scrip dividend.

CHANGE OF NAME
As from 15th November 1974
Wallace Brothers Bank Limited
is the new name for
Wallace Brothers Sassoon Bank Limited

Handwritten text in Arabic script: هكنا ان الصل

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Price Co of Canada gets 7m offer

In the year ended July 31, Turnover jumped by 33 per cent from \$4,766m to \$6,386m and taxable profits, just short of \$1m at \$74,000, showed a rise of 60 per cent on last year's \$605,000. Earnings per share work out at 9.8p against 7.02p, and the total dividend is brought up to 2.2p with a final payment of 1.1p. Last year a total of 2.1p was paid including a final of 1.26p.

Green Props. ply lower

Green Props. has gone from a profit of 0.6 to a loss of £162,000 in the second half, the Bright Green Properties has produced a taxable profit of £255,000 for the year 1973-74, against 1972-73's £398,500. The loss was off from £243m, while on net of £24,000. The board is paying (1.96p) gross. Earnings are 0.79p compared with 0.7p. A sum of £342,000 is off hand.

port-Gundry

Turnover and profits of Bridgwater (Holdings), the based netting and cord-makers, reached peak levels

Mining Messina profits nearly double

Spurred by a near doubling in pretax profits of the 53 per cent-owned MTD (Mangula), Messina (Transvaal) Development Co saw its own profits jump from R21.5m to R39.7m. The group was well set on this course at the interim stage when profits were up from R6.9m to R19.5m, helped by increasing metal prices.

Tea groups recover

Two more tea companies report a recovery in profits, for last year. At Assam-Dooars pre-tax profits jumped from £121,000 to £451,000 while at Western Dooars a loss of £23,000 was turned into a profit of £158,000. At AD the dividend goes up from 7.5p to 10.8p and at WD from 2.5p to 5.96p.

GREENBANK INDUSTRIAL

Sales for half-year to June 30, £18.7m (£13.7m). Pre-tax profit, £281,000 (£237,000). Profit margins for year likely to be approaching those of 1973. Interim payment raised from 1.11p (adjusted) to 1.31p.

GATEWAY SECURITIES

Turnover for 26 weeks to September 28, £16.1m (£13.7m). Taxable profit, £443,000 (£435,000). Turnover currently 30 per cent above same period last year, reports board. Interim 0.84p (0.71p).

HERMAN SMITH

Net profit, before tax, etc. for the year, to June 30, £213,000 (£249,000). Total dividend raised from 0.525p (adjusted) to 0.553p.

Mining Roan Consolidated Mines

Roan Consolidated Mines saw its costs rise by 13 per cent in the year to the end of June due to higher steel and oil prices. But Mr E. A. Kashita says in his chairman's review of operations that a greater increase than expected during the current year, reflecting the full impact of higher raw material prices.

RCM expects even higher costs

With copper production last year costing the equivalent of £422 a ton, a rise to around the £500 level seems almost certain this year. At the same time, revenue will fall. Receipts in 1973-74 averaged £938 a ton, whereas the LME price at the moment is around the £620 mark with the obvious implications for profits and dividends.

SW Africa Co looks for similar result

South West Africa Company expects that the results for 1974 when pretax profits jumped from £149,000 to £215m to £215m. Shareholders should be able to look forward to the dividend total being maintained at 25p gross.

GLASS GLOVER-BAT

Company is selling its Boots warehouse to British-American Tobacco for £242,500 cash.

KIMPEER

Osborne Group and associates have acquired 20.9 per cent of company as a financial portfolio investment.

Further bond offer from Japan

Hard on the heels of Warburg's \$20m issue for the Bank of Tokyo comes another Japanese bank Eurobond issue, this time from N. M. Rothschild. The issue is a Nippon Fudosen Bank, a long-term credit bank, which is less well known than Bank of Tokyo and accordingly offers more generous terms.

Issues & Loans

Tokyo offered a sinking fund, Nippon Fudosen offers a purchase fund which does not require mandatory drawings but obliges the issuer to buy up to 10 per cent of the issue in the market if the price falls below par, while making no calls at all the price is above par—clearly an attractive provision for investors.

Briefly

B.E.T. OMNIBUS SERVICES Taxable profits of B.E.T. Omnibus Services, (almost wholly owned by British Electric Traction) in the half year to September 30 were cut almost in half to £872,000. The largest cut was mainly to "problems" encountered by Murphy Bros group on a major civil engineering contract. Any further fall should be considerably less in the second half.

JAMES FINLAY

For £51,500 cash, coy has acquired 40 per cent of Servoll held by Calder Guard Bridge, giving it full control.

JAMES A. JOBLING

Turnover for half year, £12.2m (£9.8m) and pre-tax profits, £830,000 (£722,000) of turnover of £145m (£1m). Interim dividend up from 1.42p to 1.87p, and results for full year should justify payment of balance of permitted increase.

JAMES DAWSON & SONS

Taxable profit for half year £33,000 (£22,000) of turnover of £1.45m (£1m). Interim dividend up from 1.42p to 1.87p, and results for full year should justify payment of balance of permitted increase.

MAJEDIE INV

Chairman says group's portfolio remains well balanced and about £1m in held cash, etc. Given a clear run, he looks for another good year.

J. N. NICHOLS (VIMTO)

Taxable profit for half year £52,000 (£51,000) of turnover of £4.2p to 5p. Raw material shortages, especially sugar, have caused static sales and low margins. Shortages continue.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 14—Wall Street stocks climbed sharply in opening dealings buoyed by a tentative settlement in the coal strike and the easier credit action taken by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday, dealers said. However,

NYSE silver closes above worst

New York, Nov 13—Comex SILVER futures settled from a mid-afternoon low of 50.25 to 51.00, with a demand to close 4.5 to 9.0 cents net in silver. The market was disappointed in the morning in the face of the new London gold price and this resulted in subsequent liquidation, most loss and short selling. Anxiety about the deepening recession in Europe, and the possibility of a recession in the U.S., led to a sharp decline in the price of silver.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LIMITED

At the Annual General Meeting of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited held yesterday in Montreal it was approved that the corporate name be changed to The Seagram Company Limited. The Board of Directors believes that the newly adopted corporate name more accurately reflects the Company's expanding interests in business areas other than distilling and more closely identifies the Company with its world known trade name "Seagram".

The Seagram Company Limited announces record figures for the 18th consecutive year. For the Fiscal Year ended 31 July 1974 the fourth quarter net income was \$26,016,000 against \$23,529,000 on sales of \$440,888,000 against \$387,279,000. Net income per share was 75c against 87c, making for the year a net income of \$81,575,000 against \$68,088,000 on sales of \$1,840,986,000 against \$1,688,487,000. Net income per share equals \$2.33 against \$1.94.

* Includes an extraordinary charge of \$4,613,000 (13c. per share) for the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1973.

THE ANTOFAGASTA (CHILI) AND BOLIVIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of The Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Company, Limited, was held on November 12 in London.

Our main concern for the moment is how we shall be able to remit our future profits in keeping with the Government's indication that we shall be permitted to do so. We first thought that the solution might be found in the terms of the new Foreign Investors Statute which provides a number of very worthwhile concessions to foreign investors. The difficulty there though proves to be that the Statute deals principally with new investment, and although we are prepared to make some new investment, before doing so we must reach agreement on the remittance of the profits earned by our existing investment. The benefits of the Statute are only available on an existing investment such as ours provided an undertaking is given that new investment will be made in Chile at least equal in value to the existing investment.

Clearly, for us to give such an undertaking on an investment of \$9 1/2 million is quite impossible and indeed the requirement in our particular case is wholly impracticable. It would entail the building of a completely new railway.

The Managing Director has, however, during the past few weeks been able to explain our peculiar circumstances to various Government Authorities and it now seems as if we may be authorised to negotiate direct with the Central Bank on the matter of future profit remittances. So, one more step forward has been achieved in our endeavours to obtain just and equitable treatment for our shareholders.

In view of these and the earlier concrete indications of the Chilean Government's goodwill towards the Company mentioned in my Statement, your Board feels that it is now possible to pay on 5th January 1975 one year's dividend of the 5% Cumulative Preference Stock. Thereafter, the dividends on that stock will be 2 1/2 years in arrears.

ADAMS FOODS

'MOST SATISFACTORY YEAR' Major Expansion Scheme

al Elkas with Mr. Joseph C. McGough, Managing Director of the Irish Dairy Board as Chairman, Mr. Brian Joyce, Managing Director of Adams Foods as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Andrew Brochwicz-Lawinski as Managing Director.

The Annual General Meeting of Adams Foods Ltd. was held on 14th November, at Laik, Mr. J. H. Adams (Chairman) presiding. The following are extracts from the Chairman's circulated statement:

Three-Phase Development Project "May was a notable month in the Company's development in that it saw the inauguration of a major expansion scheme of Laik to enable the Company to meet the ever-increasing requirements for its food products. Work is in progress at Benfield, adjacent to the site of the group transport division headquarters and depot, on a three-phase development scheme which gives the group a further 50,000 square feet of covered storage area. Phase One of this embodies two separate warehousing areas for dry goods end for products requiring chilled conditions. These premises cover an area of 28,000 square feet and have a combined capacity of more than 2,000 tons. Phase Two is a butter cold store designed to contain 4,000 tons of butter in an area of 16,000 square feet which is being built as a co-operative enterprise with our parent organisation, the Irish Dairy Board.

These Three is a 1,000 ton cheese storage building designed for completion by the end of 1974. This building programme still leaves room for further expansion at the Benfield site and further development plans for this area will be announced in due course.

Profit and Dividend The turnover and profit for the 14 months ending June 29th for the group were £49,576,711 and £428,701 respectively. Bearing in mind the very difficult circumstances that prevailed during this trading period we regard the result as most satisfactory. The three day week which substantially reduced demand for certain of our products coupled with prohibitively high interest rates combined to make the second half of our year a most difficult trading period. I would like to pay tribute to the very excellent way in which our employees have performed during these difficult times. We propose a final dividend of 0.525p net per share.

Elkes Sincuits Limited Your Directors are pleased to report that towards the end of the Accounting Period a trading with the sought return to profitability was achieved. Elkes has completed installation of new production lines to help meet the increased demand for milk to come to profitability. The new production lines which incorporate sophisticated automatic cream-filling equipment brings the total number of lines to 16 in operation at the Uxtetter factory. A management restructuring has taken place

Table with 2 columns: 1974, 1973. Rows include Profit before Taxation, Taxation, Profit after Taxation, Less Extraordinary Items, Profit after Taxation & Extraordinary Items, Less Preference Dividends paid, Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders, Ordinary Dividends Interim of 0.525p per share net paid 28 February 1974 (1973 0.75p per share gross), Final of 0.525p per share net proposed, Retained Profits of the period, Earnings per share.

THE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS WERE ADOPTED.

An International Group in many fields of textiles

COATS PATONS LIMITED

Interim Announcement

Unaudited results for January/June 1974 and the comparative figures for 1973 are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Jan./June 1974, Jan./June 1973, £000s. Rows include Turnover, Trading profit before depreciation, Less: Depreciation, Trading profit, Interest and other charges, Profits of associated companies, Investment and other income, Pre-tax profit, Taxation, Investment grants, Interest of minority shareholders, Reference dividends, Profit earned for ordinary shareholders, Interim dividend.

As is our practice, foreign profits have been converted to sterling at estimated year-end rates of exchange. This gives rise to an exchange loss in sales of £5,500,000 and in trading and pre-tax profits of approximately £1,300,000 compared with January/June 1973.

Sales rose by 10.6% overall with the U.K. showing an increase of 9.7%. After absorbing the exchange loss quoted above, trading profits rose by 11.4%, lessening the impact of inflation in costs following the abolition of price controls, and in Australia, where the imposition of price controls and poor trading conditions achieved the same result.

Interest charges have increased enormously as a result of higher interest rates and the additional borrowing required to finance cotton purchases at more than double previous prices.

There is no significant movement in overall tax rates, and no provision is required in respect of advance corporation tax not immediately recoverable.

Profit earned for ordinary shareholders increased by 4.9%.

Prospects for the year are not good. Exchange losses are estimated at £3,500,000 provided sterling retains its present value against the major international currencies. Trading conditions in U.S.A. have worsened. High-priced cotton end ever-increasing wage costs are coming into cost of sales on a global basis without the possibility in the shorter term of full recovery from market price adjustment. Margins are therefore under considerable pressure. In contrast, the U.K. is expected to hold up. Interest charges continue to rise. There will be a marked drop in profits in consequence.

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

Dollar weak
Foreign exchange markets were very active yesterday, with concern over the United States economy and some remarks by Herr Schmidt on the Deutschemark the principal factors. The dollar fell back heavily against all currencies, but particularly against the Deutschemark and Swiss franc.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with columns: Market, Bid, Offer, Spread. Includes entries for New York, London, and other markets.

Forward Levels

Table with columns: Month, Bid, Offer, Spread. Shows forward rates for 1, 3, 6, and 12 months.

The Times Share Indices

Table with columns: Index, Bid, Offer, Spread. Lists various share indices and their current values.

Money Market Rates

Table with columns: Instrument, Bid, Offer, Spread. Details rates for Treasury bills, certificates, and other money market instruments.

Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Offer, Spread. Lists prices for copper, tin, lead, zinc, and other commodities.

Discount market

The Bank of England helped the London discount houses on a small scale to relieve a shortage of fresh credit. Money ran unevenly. Early inter-bank rates were around 1 per cent but soon began to ease between 10 and 10 1/2 per cent.

Bank Base Rates

- Barclays Bank ... 12%
NFNC ... 13%
Hill Samuel ... 12 1/2%
Hoare & Co ... 12%
Lloyds Bank ... 12%
Midland Bank ... 12%
Nas Westminister ... 12%
Shenley Trust ... 12 1/2%
20th Cent Bank ... 12%
G. T. Whyte ... 13%
Williams & Glyn's ... 12%

Foreign Deposits

- 1 month ... 11 1/2%
3 months ... 11 1/2%
6 months ... 11 1/2%
12 months ... 11 1/2%

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER

With reference to the notice of declaration of dividend advertised in the press on 11th October 1974, the following information is published for the guidance of holders of share warrants to bearer.

AMOUNT OF DIVIDEND DECLARED

South African non-resident shareholders' tax at 14 per cent ... 5,400,000
Less: 1/3 K. income tax at 14,240,000
Amount of dividend ... 1,160,000

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ANGLICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pelton
14th November 1974

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various authorized units, insurance policies, and offshore funds with their respective values and yields.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Table listing insurance bonds and funds, including details on terms, amounts, and providers.

Offshore and International Funds

Table listing offshore and international funds, detailing their investment focus and performance.

INTERIM STATEMENTS
CALEDONIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED
The Board has declared an interim ordinary dividend of 2.297p per stock unit (gross equivalent 13.713 per cent). In respect of the year ending 31st March, 1975 (1074-1.65375p-gross equivalent 9.45 per cent). This increase in the gross percentage, namely 4.263, is the maximum permitted under the present regulations representing in itself an increase of 12 1/2 per cent in gross terms on total dividends paid in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1974. Thus no increase is envisaged in the rate of final dividend payable in respect of the current year. (1974 - 4.133p - gross equivalent 24.675 per cent).

Owing to the seasonal nature of the trade of one subsidiary, Group accounts for the half year to 30th September, 1974 will not be available until the end of December. When available the results will be published.
It is considered that the net profits of the Group for the year as a whole will be higher than those of the previous year.

Shellbear Price
The Unaudited Group 1974 Interim Results are as follows:
Six Months Ended 30th June 1974 1973
£'000 £'000
Group Turnover 2,847 2,564
Group Profit before Taxation 174 160
Taxation (91) (76)
Group Profit after Taxation 83 84
Interim Dividend 26 26

Squeeze on Lafarge

Leading French cement group Lafarge report taxable profits for the half year to June 30 at 157.5m francs (£14.5m), up from 140m francs (£13.5m) a year earlier. But the prospect for the second half is not so good, because of a slackening in demand, the special 18 per cent income tax imposed upon French companies, the inadequate price in France, and the strikes at offshoots in Canada.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues of shares and bonds, including company names, amounts, and dates.

INTERIM STATEMENT

Whitbread & Company Limited announce the following unaudited profits for the six months to 31st August, 1974, and an interim dividend of 0.875 pence per share net (0.875p). We again improved our market share in beer in the first six months, despite a rather poor summer. Substantial gains, particularly in the Free Trade, were made by our national brands of Trophy, Brewmaster, Gold Label and Heineken Lager, together with a considerable increase in our canned beers. Our retail and catering operations again performed well as did our wine and spirit business, Stocks of Cholesterol.

Table with columns: (1) 1974 6 months to 31st August, (2) 1973 6 months to 25th August, (3) 1973 6 months to 25th August as published. Rows include Group Turnover, Profit before Tax, Tax, Extraordinary Debts, Dividend on Preference Stock, Interim Dividend.

14th November, 1974.

سكنا من الأصل

GOLD

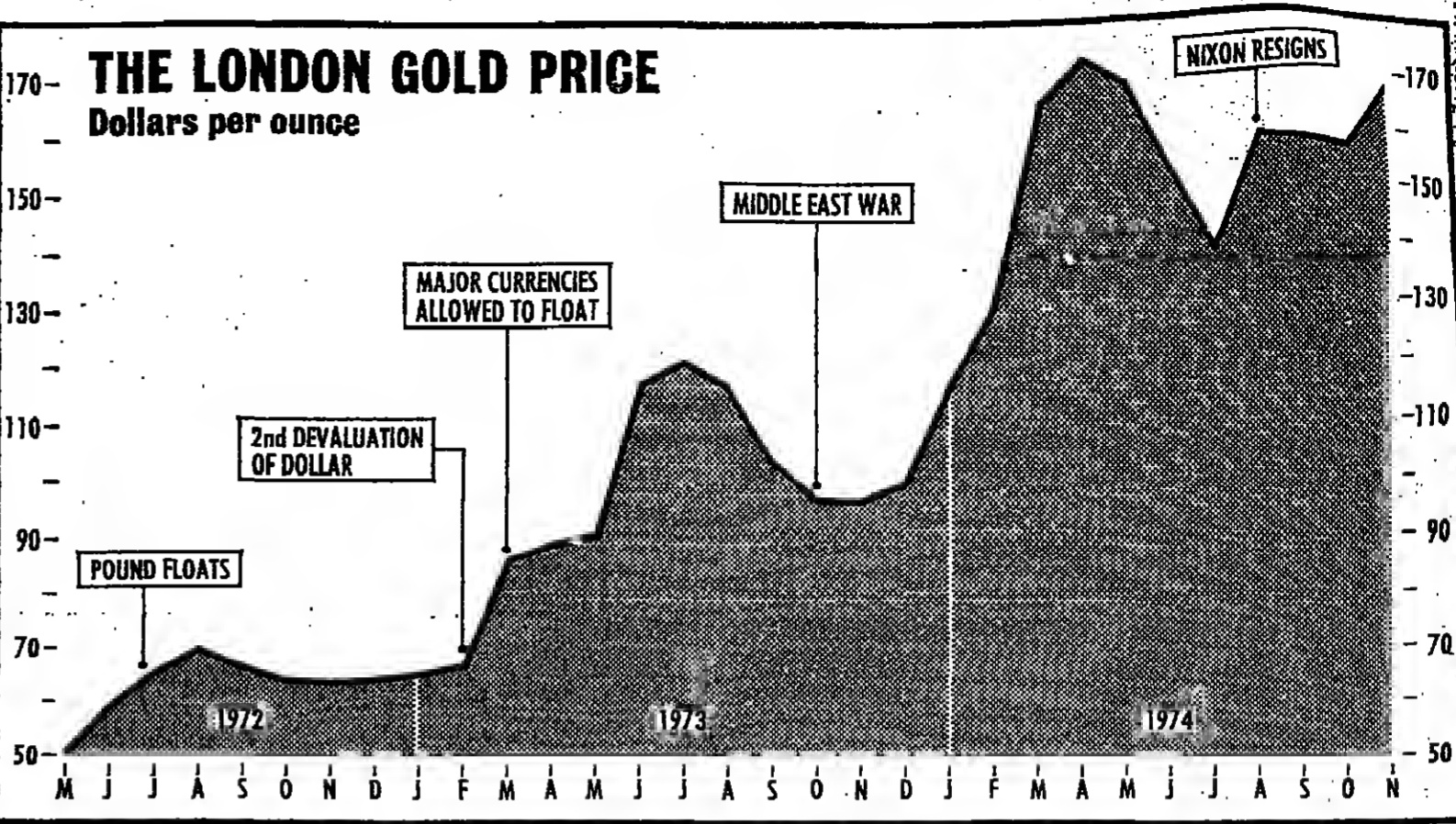
e of reserves as collateral for loans

yn Westlake
 January 1969, when
 Volcker became
 Secretary for Monetary
 Affairs at the United
 States Treasury, the most
 serious world monetar-
 y problem has been the
 American objective
 of reducing gold's role
 within the international
 exchange and
 monetary system.
 At this time it became
 clear that the Wash-
 ington objective was
 not only the account-
 ing of that objective
 but also the substitution
 for a new, man-made
 money within the sys-
 tem. The United States
 had to adopt the kind
 of monetary policies
 which would permit it
 to deal with its in-
 creasing trade
 deficit.
 A strong reaction
 led notably by
 South Africa,
 which has marched
 down the road of
 monetization of the
 metal. However,
 the gold lobby has
 taken comfort from the
 fact that the mon-
 etary role of gold
 has been traced back
 to the time when
 it was used to ex-
 ercise this role.
 One such recorded
 was even made in
 by Lycurgus about
 350 BC.
 Apparently introduced
 by the state authority
 as compulsory...
 as a means of
 iron bars made
 for practical pur-
 poses. A special process
 of assaying of
 metals was out-
 lined which was
 subject to penalties.
 However, the
 amount seems to
 have been much less
 than a troy ounce.
 Throughout the ages
 gold has been
 valued as a universal
 metal. Clearly, the
 gold of today is not
 of the same nature.
 The free market in
 gold, principally on
 London, has
 been a source of
 concern to many
 citizens of those
 countries where gold
 has been both legal
 and traditional.
 Indeed, such is the
 demand for gold
 that the free price
 has risen to a level
 of \$422.2 a troy ounce.
 This has resulted in
 growing pressure to
 reach a compromise
 whereby gold reserves
 can be used to pay
 off deficits. A
 number of American
 citizens are using
 international mon-
 etary gold as col-
 lateral for loans.

any Ford's special drawing
 rights—often described as
 "paper gold"—for transac-
 tions between monetary
 authorities.
 The "Nixon bombshell"
 of August 15, 1971, making
 the dollar inconvertible into
 gold, was of profound sig-
 nificance in the context of
 demonetization. It effec-
 tively prevented any further
 increase in the level of official
 gold reserves held by
 Japan and the industrialized
 nations of Europe.
 They could no longer
 present dollars at the United
 States Federal Reserve
 Bank of New York and ask
 for gold in exchange. As all
 the principal countries had
 already undertaken not to
 buy and sell on the free
 market, so the gold com-
 ponent of their national
 reserves became static.
 The actual separation of
 monetary gold and "com-
 modity" gold had occurred
 earlier with the estab-
 lishment of the two-tier market
 after the great bullion crisis
 of March 1968. Before that
 date the main central banks
 used to buy and sell gold on
 the open market through
 the Bank of England.
 However, the frenzied
 buying of gold by specu-
 lators reached such huge
 proportions that the central
 banks were forced to with-
 draw from the market, leav-
 ing it to its own devices. It
 was at this point that the
 price between official and
 free market bullion began
 to diverge.
 Ultimately this divergence
 led to the effective freezing
 of monetary gold within the
 vaults of the world's main
 central banks. This was
 because, as the free market
 price climbed higher, most
 countries became reluctant
 to exchange their gold be-
 tween themselves at the
 much lower official price
 (\$35 an ounce from the
 1930s until December, 1971,
 and then briefly \$38 an
 ounce).
 The American aim of
 demonetizing gold then
 seemed almost to have been
 achieved. However, with the
 quadrupling of the world oil
 price and the menace of in-
 flation, fresh problems
 have arisen. Countries like
 France and Italy, facing
 large oil-induced trade de-
 ficits and possessing sizeable
 gold reserves, have become
 steadily more anxious to
 mobilize all their resources,
 including their holdings of
 gold bullion.
 This has resulted in grow-
 ing pressure to reach a com-
 promise whereby gold
 reserves can be unfrozen
 and used to pay off deficits
 at something close to the
 price obtaining in the free
 market. Yet, not unna-

turally, United States Treas-
 ury officials are reluctant to
 see their progress reversed,
 and gold restored as a prin-
 cipal medium of exchange.
 A plan agreed by several
 finance ministers of the
 European Community meet-
 ing in The Netherlands last
 April, which would have
 permitted gold to have cir-
 culated between Community
 members at prices above
 the official level, has since
 been almost abandoned, pre-
 sumably at United States in-
 stance. Professor Willem
 Duisenberg, the Dutch
 Finance Minister, was sent
 to Washington to discuss
 the EEC proposals with
 American officials, but does
 not seem to have had much
 success.
 Afterwards, the United
 States and other indus-
 trialized nations arrived
 at an agreement whereby
 gold reserves could be used
 as collateral for inter-
 national loans, and that such
 reserves could be valued at
 free market prices to raise
 their book value and conse-
 quently a country's credit
 worthiness.
 Italy, which has a large
 proportion of its reserves in
 gold and most desperately
 needs to raise foreign loans,
 has become the first
 country to benefit from this
 scheme. In September, the
 West Germans lent Italy
 \$2,000m, with the latter
 offering its gold as col-
 lateral, valued at about \$120
 an ounce.
 This, together with an
 earlier decision permitting
 monetary institutions to
 sell, but not buy from the
 free market, has meant that
 the American book because
 it would reduce total mon-
 etary holdings of the metal
 appears to have taken the
 steam out of the issue.
 But it is clear that United
 States Treasury officials
 remain adamantly opposed
 to any large increase in the
 official price of gold. In-
 deed it remains a possibility
 that, if the continuing rise
 in the free market appeared
 to threaten monetary stabil-
 ity, America might begin
 selling its own holdings to
 reverse this trend.
 Alternatively, it might
 mount a campaign to force
 the International Monetary
 Fund—which is also a large
 holder of the metal—to sell
 its own holdings. European
 central banks have them-
 selves been reluctant to
 take such action while the
 free price continues its
 dizzy rise.
 Against this background,
 it seems superficially
 strange that the American
 Administration has given
 way to pressure to allow its
 citizens to buy gold legally
 for the first time since the

1930s. New markets for this
 purpose will effectively
 begin operating from Janu-
 ary, and might be expected
 to raise demand on the free
 market, together with the
 price.
 But this move is not
 really inconsistent with offi-
 cial American government
 philosophy. It is not an
 admission (as some people
 suggest) that gold, not
 paper currency, is the only
 true store of value in an
 inflationary age. Rather, it
 is seen as a declaration that
 gold is merely another com-
 modity, having no part in
 the monetary system, in
 which private individuals
 should therefore be free to
 speculate.
 Inflation has presented
 the other main threat to the
 United States objective of
 demonetizing gold, however.
 This is not simply because
 gold seems to many people
 the only way of safeguard-
 ing their savings, and there-
 fore creates an uncomfort-
 ably buoyant free market. It
 is because of the danger
 that inflation could destroy
 paper currencies, leaving a
 monetary vacuum that
 would almost certainly be
 filled by gold.
 For many years there
 have been unfashionable
 economists who have de-
 cided the lack of financial
 discipline in the manage-
 ment of domestic economies
 because of the total depend-
 ence on paper currencies.
 Some of these economists
 date the present sharp rise
 in world inflation from the
 day in August, 1971, when
 President Nixon suspended
 convertibility of dollars into
 gold.
 As inflation has in-
 creased, so these views have
 become steadily less eccen-
 tric. The calls for a return
 to the disciplines of some
 gold-related monetary sys-
 tem are now more strident.
 Yet, for the time being,
 the opposite view still pre-
 vails: that it would be a
 retrograde step to return to
 a system that is less flex-
 ible, less conducive to eco-
 nomic growth, and depend-
 ent on the arbitrary
 beneficence of nature and
 the development of a tech-
 nology capable of mining
 ever deeper, or discovering
 new nodes.
 While, arguably, the offi-
 cial price could be con-
 tinuously raised to keep
 abreast of the rising
 demands for financing
 trade, this is viewed as un-
 just and unfair, as it bene-
 fits only those countries
 well endowed with the
 metal.
 The battle over the
 demonetization of gold is
 likely to be as fierce in the
 coming years as it has been
 down the centuries.



Removal of bullion ban will have big impact on price

By Frank Vogl
 US Economics
 Correspondent
 The ban on American citi-
 zens buying and selling gold
 bullion, which has operated
 for 41 years, will be lifted
 on December 31. This move
 will have a big impact on
 the world market price of
 gold, on the manner in
 which the world market is
 organized and on the posi-
 tion and role of gold in the
 international monetary sys-
 tem.
 The gold price will rise
 because of considerable
 private demand for bullion
 in the United States. At first
 the novel appeal of owning
 some gold will encourage
 people to buy the precious
 stuff. Some prudent invest-
 ment managers, fully aware
 of the disadvantages of own-
 ing gold, may be tempted,
 like a certain Swiss bank
 manager, to bolster their
 own confidence and prestige
 by using a gold bar as a
 paperweight on their office
 desks.
 The impact of the novelty
 appeal of ownership will be
 reinforced by the hard-
 pressed selling of many
 shrewd American business-
 men. Some big department
 stores, jewelry shops, and
 even beauty parlours, are
 preparing to sell gold.
 In addition, there is a
 swiftly growing number of
 American gold dealers set-
 ting up shop now, many of
 whom have been encouraged
 by the demand for gold
 coins this year.
 Mr Thomas Wolfe, direc-
 tor of the United States
 Treasury's gold and silver
 operations, admits to being
 surprised at the level of
 demand for gold coins, not-
 ing that it could well
 amount to four million
 ounces for 1974 as a whole.

Mr James Sinclair, a
 partner in the New York-
 based Vilas and Hickey In-
 vestment Company, esti-
 mates that new demand for
 gold totalling some 300
 metric tons may develop as
 backing for the United
 States exchanges planning
 to start trading in futures.
 This is probably a conserva-
 tive guess and is based on
 the developments in recent
 years of demand for silver
 and silver futures markets.
 Mr Sinclair also maintains
 that the United States will
 continue to be the world
 centre of futures trading in
 gold, and that futures trading
 will become the most popular
 method of speculating in
 the metal.
 Bankers in Zurich and
 London will probably bow
 in protest on reading this
 claim, yet many American
 experts share Mr Sinclair's
 views. Many brokers firmly
 believe that gold speculation
 will be so big in due course
 that the United States will
 come to dominate the world
 market completely. World

gold prices are, as a result,
 likely to be set in the United
 States rather than at
 London fixings.
 But the development of
 the American gold markets
 opens the prospect of im-
 portant arbitrage business
 in gold futures and, aware
 of this, the commodity
 exchanges are establishing
 contracts that make arbit-
 rage with Europe fairly
 straightforward. The devel-
 opments could, therefore,
 produce an increase in gold
 dealing outside, as well as
 inside, the United States.
 Finally, mention must be
 made of the impact of these
 developments on the inter-
 national monetary system.
 The demand for gold, after
 all, rests to a large extent
 on the instability of the
 economies of developed in-
 dustrial countries. High in-
 flation and grave uncertain-
 ties about currency
 exchange rates are stimulat-
 ing the return to basic
 forms of wealth: gold is ris-
 ing as paper money declines
 in popularity.
 This is not just the case
 for individuals but for

oations as well. The erosion
 of currency values, pro-
 duced to part by inflation
 and to part by the balance
 of payments chaos resulting
 from the vast increase in oil
 prices, is making many
 countries keener than ever
 to hold gold.
 The problems have
 resulted in major nations
 and the widespread
 hope is that oil-producing
 countries will get particu-
 larly large increases, there-
 by making them more
 directly liable as backers
 for any loans that the IMF
 may grant to countries in
 balance of payments diffi-
 culties.
 But to increase the quotas
 is to raise problems of
 financing. The easiest way
 would be to abolish the offi-
 cial gold price and allow
 countries to revalue their
 gold reserves in line with
 the free market price. To
 do this, however, could be
 inflationary.
 All in all, the lifting of
 the ban on American citi-
 zens owning gold could not
 come at a worse time for
 the international monetary
 system.

Proud of its past Confident of its future

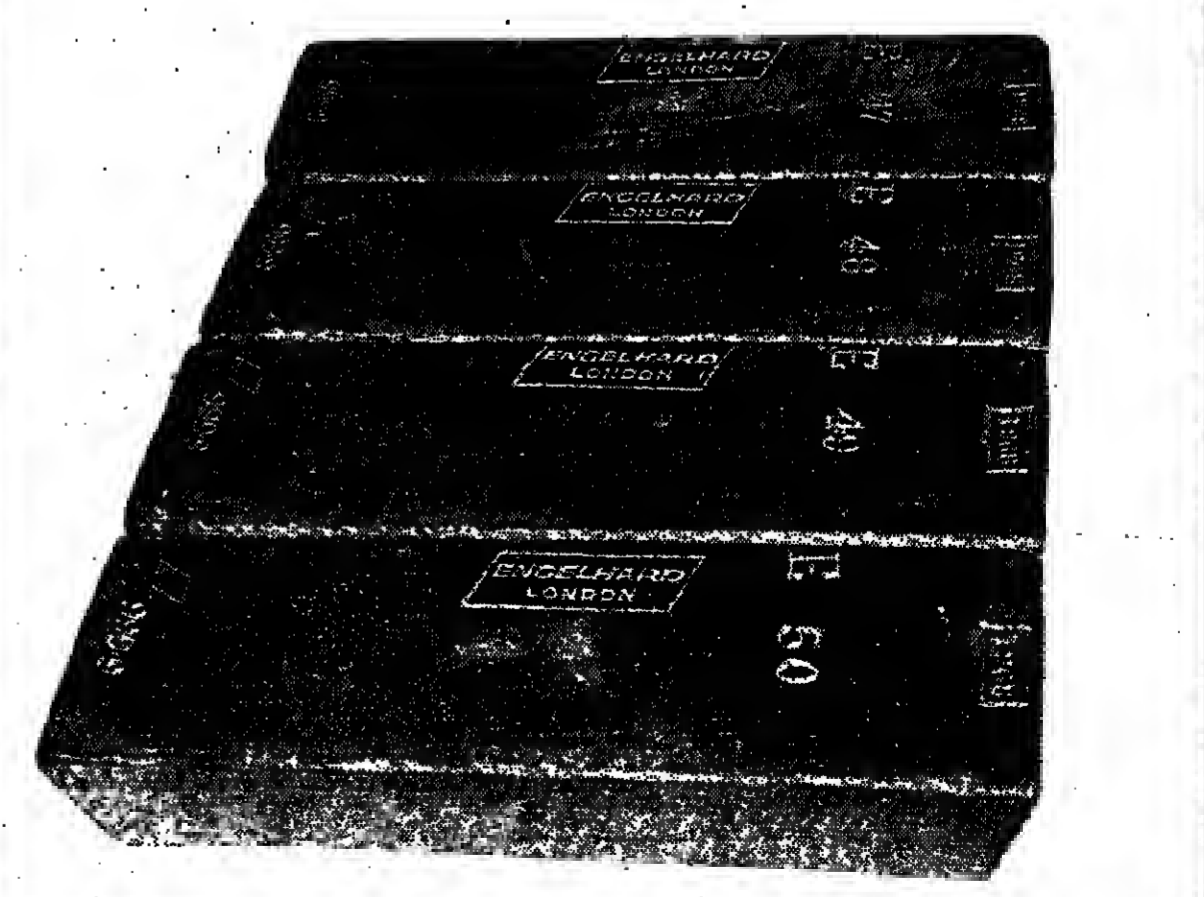
Union Corporation employs more than 60,000 people, produces nearly a twelfth of the Free World's annual output of gold and is the West's second largest producer of platinum.
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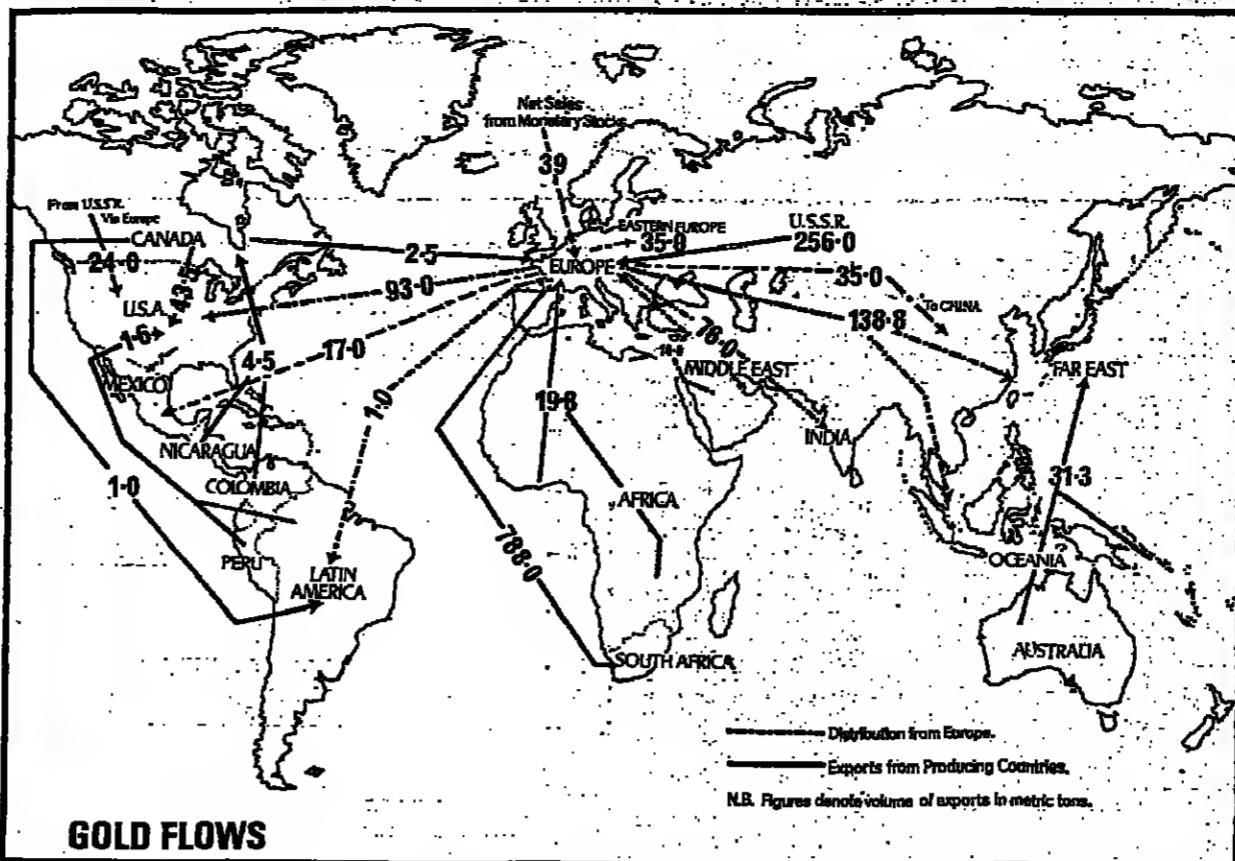
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Coins preferred to frailty of paper

by Melvyn Westlake

The increased private demand for gold in recent years has led to a sharp rise in the turnover of coins on the bullion markets. For the citizens of some countries, notably Britain and, until next January, the United States, the purchase of coins is the only way of making a direct investment in gold, as distinct from buying equity shares in the mining groups. This is because the purchase of bullion bars is illegal.

Yet, with rising prices presenting an almost daily reminder of the frailty of modern paper currencies, people in many parts of the world, particularly where there is a history of financial or political instability, have increasingly turned to a substitute medium with an intrinsic value through which they feel they can safeguard the value of their savings.

A wide variety of gold coins is regularly traded but, as with most other aspects of human behaviour, investment demands is subject to fashion. Thus, for much of this year, the South African Krugerrand has been one of the most sought-after coins on the bullion markets. Towards the end of last month its price reached \$208 a coin for the first time.

Some bullion dealers claim they could sell far greater quantities of these South African coins but cannot obtain sufficient supplies. The monetary authorities in the republic are trying to produce them in greater number, but have clearly much underestimated the demand. The South African Mint struck 853,000 coins in 1973, some 70 per cent more than in 1972. Although this demand has developed partly as a result of the publicity for the Krugerrand in recent months, and the contagious effect this had in widening its appeal, it has a sound investment basis.

Coins are traded at a premium over their gold content, and premiums differ widely among the various coins, rising and falling in response both to the fortunes of the bullion price of gold and to the balance of demand and supply for any particular coin. For example, the premium for the American \$20 double eagle (there is also a \$10 eagle and a \$5 half-eagle) is one of the highest, at 90 per cent over the gold content. By contrast, the premium on the Krugerrand was one of the lowest earlier this year, beginning at 5 per cent. It has subsequently risen to nearly 20 per cent.

The premiums on the perennially popular British sovereigns, both the "old" and the "new" were about 47 per cent and 57 per cent respectively at the end of last month. Coins from most of the main industrialized countries are traded as long as they are accepted as legal tender within the state in which they were minted. There is a considerable amount of nationalism attached to coin buying—the French tend to buy the 20-franc Napoleon, while a Swiss will frequently require the 20-franc vrenelli (young girl, so called because of the image on the coin). These two coins, together with others such as the Belgian 20 franc coin and the 10-mark and 10-lira coins, formed what was called the Union Latine before the First World War, and were all notionally of the same value.

Many of the coins traded on the bullion markets are the originals, dating from the later decades of the last century. But some countries are still striking gold coins for profit, hence the old and new sovereign, the former dating from the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria. The final striking of the old sovereign was some 40 years ago. The new sovereign has been produced since 1957, although there has not been a new striking since 1968 (there is some expectation that there may be one next spring).

Sovereigns have always been popular beyond the shores of Britain, particularly in the Middle East and in Greece. Even in recent times mercenaries fighting in the Middle East have been paid in sovereigns. However, the old coin tends to be rather worn and clipped, hence it has a lower premium in the market than the new coin. Some countries like Mexico and Australia have adopted the practice of striking coins identical to the originals but with pre-First World War dates on them.

For the more popular coins it is usual for trade to take place in bags of 1,000 (at the current price of new sovereigns one bag would be worth \$62,000). Three, five, or even 100 bags may be sold in a single deal. For the less widely traded coins, like those of Japan, the normal sale may be for just a few hundred pieces. Numismatists requiring single items would have to go to specialist dealers.

The trade in coins on the bullion market is a profitable business for all involved. It is thus not surprising that factories have sprung up producing large numbers of forgeries, particularly in Beirut, where it is not illegal. Fortunately, these forgeries are not always of the highest quality. For Britain, the export of coins earns a good return. The value of gold coins exported in 1973 increased by 375 per cent to \$116.3m, of which \$100m was accounted for by sovereigns. By volume, the quantity was twice that exported in 1972. Some 82 per cent of these exports were sent to Switzerland, where there is another major market in coins. In Zurich, London's principal competitor, most of these exports would then have been resold. The value of coins imported into Britain rose from \$6.5m to \$25.6m in 1973.

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Hypnotic lure with background of cruelty

For more than 6,000 years men and women have fought and died, cheated and starved for gold. Dierelli once told the House of Commons that more men have been knocked off balance by gold than by love.

The ancient Egyptian and Roman civilizations were nourished by gold, which was wrested from mines only at great cost and great human suffering. The historian Diodorus in the second century BC wrote: "There is absolutely no consideration nor relaxation for sick or maimed, for aged men or weak women. All are forced to labour at their tasks until they die, worn out by misery amid their wail."

Through to the present day the great attractions of gold have hypnotized man. He also makes practical use of the metal. The first American astronaut to walk in space was tethered by an umbilical cord plated with gold to reflect thermal radiation.

Gold is what John Maynard Keynes called "this barbarous relic". Perhaps he was referring to the ancient myths and legends that cast it as the child of Zeus. It was a metal to adorn temples and to offer as appeasement to the gods. The alchemist sought from the time before Christ until the mid-seventeenth century to turn base metals into the precious metal. But when gold and silver coins circulated together the one that was undervalued tended to go out of circulation.

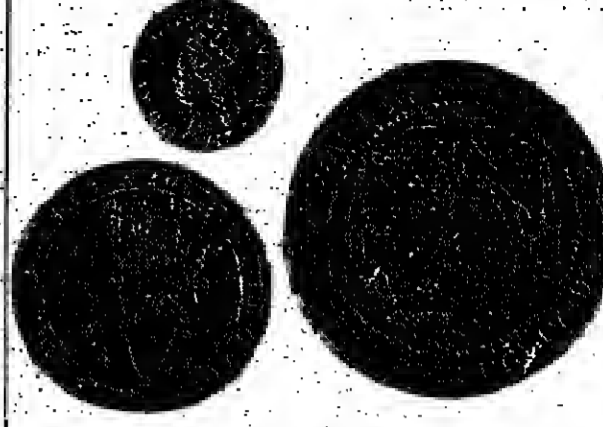
To take an actual example: in 1464 the mint price of gold was fixed at 32s 9d an ounce and that of silver at 35.2d an ounce, a ratio of 1:17 to 1. An ounce of gold in the bullion market would fetch as much as 11.17 ounces of silver.

It would clearly not pay to bring gold to the mint, while holders of gold coin could make a profit by melting it and selling it as bullion, and so gold coins would tend to disappear. Changes in mint ratios were made occasionally in response to changes in the relative market value of the metals.

Hundreds of people immediately went north by every available method. Many failed to arrive. It has been calculated that, of the 100,000 who set out for Dawson City, the new town born of the stampede for gold, only 30 to 40 per cent arrived.

Only a few hundred actually got rich. When they did, they were usually cheated out of their money. By 1900 the rush was over, and a whole era came to an end.

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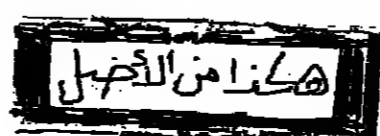
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Gold boom encourages new mine development

Wilson correspondent

1971 the *Financial Times* gold share index recorded a low of 43.5. The metal price was down at about \$44 only six months through a first price and was on, with the 24.3 and bullion price \$180.

gold has reached a level. This further uncertainty and the relaxation of government control of the United States in 1971 demand an increase in the price of gold. The price of gold has risen steeply since then. The book, *The Gold Standard*, estimates that the world's gold stockpile is worth \$750m, with 1,435 tonnes of gold in the world.

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grades, such as Gold Fields of South Africa's East Driefontein where costs in 1972 were only half the 1971 average gold price.

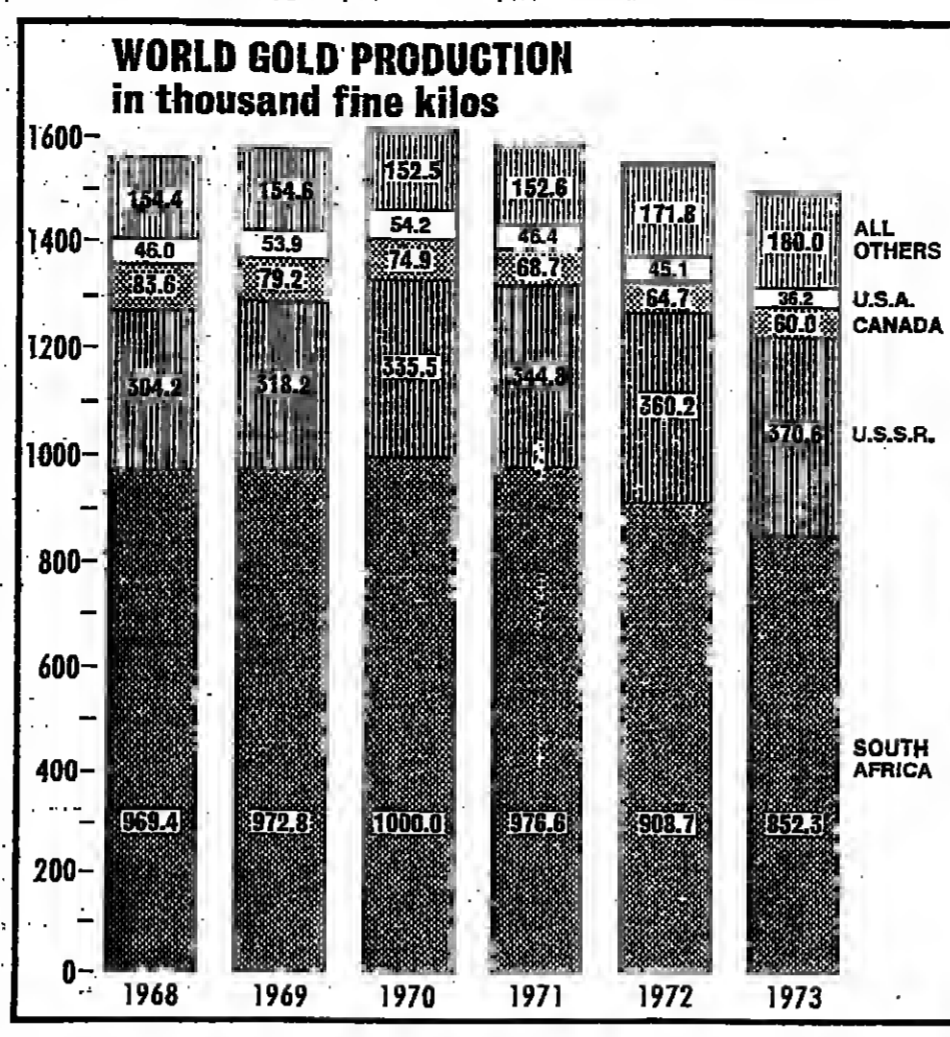
Alternatively, some of the mining finance houses have used existing surface facilities to reduce the costs of developing new mines adjacent to old established producers. Among these are Jobannesburg Consolidated Investments' Randfontein mine where there are simultaneously the last throes of a dying mine, clean-up operations and a new venture in which production of ore began last March.

Development of a possible new mine is almost always carried out by a mining finance house. These are essentially investment groups providing management services to the mining industry in addition to holding share portfolios.

This is well illustrated by the public flotation of October of Unisel Gold Mines under the aegis of Unio Corporation, which is now being bid for by Gold Fields of South Africa. The mineral rights came under Unio's control in 1938 in association with the London-based Trust, the London-based group.

With the first upward movement in the gold price in 1968, an extensive drilling programme started. This was concluded with the decision in July 1973 to apply for a mining lease.

The original R200 nominal capital of Unisel was raised during the year to R28m including the public subscription for five million shares at 290 cents each. This formed part of the R23.7m of equity interest in the venture where the overall capital cost is estimated at R50m. This 50% but these are some R9.3m of based on high capital expenditure by the Market Supplies and Purchases 1973 (in tonnes)



Because of the heavy capital costs, the defining of average grades in deep mining is of paramount importance. The South African industry's average from the 41 mines in the three months ended on June 30 amounted to 10.15 grams a ton of ore treated, producing metal working profits of R44m (£27.5m). In other words the average mine would have treated just over three tons of ore to produce one ounce of gold.

When the ore reaches the surface of the mine, it goes to the primary crushing plant. Screening and crushing reduces the size of the rock to under 10cm, whereupon it is transferred to surface dumps.

As are hoisting can take place for only part of the day, it is necessary to provide a stockpile to maintain a continuous flow to the milling plants where the ore arrives after secondary crushing. Milling reduced particle size further before it enters the cyclone grinders to expose the individual specks of gold.

On removal as a slime with water, a dilute cyanide solution is added to dissolve the gold ore, after filtration, zinc dust and lead nitrate reagents cause the gold to precipitate as a black slime. After drying, the lead, zinc and other impurities. The caliche is melted and the gold being recovered from the metal is then poured into moulds before dispatch to the Government's Rand Refinery.

Initially, a mine would receive the official price for its gold output of \$42.22 an ounce but there will be a subsequent payment representing the price the back of the oil crisis and the increasing worldwide demand for alternative fuel sources, with the bonanza expected in the early 1980s.

In the shorter term, the industry's main problem is the supply of labour. Following President Banda's decision to forbid Malawi workers from entering the South African gold mines after an air crash in April, there is a possible shortage of as much as 35 per cent on the theoretical requirements.

The problem has been escalated by inter-tribal riots at the mines. Fortunately, higher levels of productivity, helped by the tripling of wage rates in the past 18 months, could well make good much of the damage, especially if the attempts to recruit more South Africans into the industry succeed.

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national syndicates run huge smuggling business

ing is an important trade and organized. At that time this amount of this smuggling traffic is conducted by international syndicates, often employing a hundred or more couriers. Frequently they may be working out of Beirut, Geneva, Brussels, Vancouver or London.

But by far the most important centre is now Dubai, it would seem. According to Timothy Green, this tiny statehood was the largest single buyer of gold in the London market in both 1970 and 1971.

In 1968 it was also the world's largest exporter of silver and is regularly the third largest purchaser of watches. It is claimed that no other community in the world thrives so completely on smuggling. In 1970, it imported almost 260 tons of gold, then worth over \$300m.

The gold arrives in Dubai in regular airline flights, packed in wood fibre boxes, each containing 200 or 250 cans, sized 30x10x10 (10 tolas equals 3.75 oz). From here it is shipped in dhows for a rendezvous with a fishing boat from one of the Indian fishing villages. Before making the return journey it will make a second rendezvous, picking up payment in silver or possibly in hard currency and traveller's cheques.

Over the centuries gold has become so closely interwoven with the religious and social life of India that no amount of legislation forbidding its import or controlling its holding can eliminate the demand.

Beirut was once the principal centre of gold smuggling, but it has been overtaken by flourishing new centres like Dubai. Only a little gold now trickles into India from Europe or Beirut, chiefly by way of Teheran and Afghanistan.

Farther east, Vietnam in Laos is alleged to have won

much of the South-east Asian market, while the new market in Singapore would seem to have taken over almost all the gold from Hongkong, but smuggling into Indonesia, also the local markets every-where from Jakarta to Bangkok and Saigon to Singapore.

Mr Green, for 10 years in Beirut, Hongkong and European syndicates.

Within the Far East gold Dhows on Dubai Creek. Dubai, a top buyer of gold in London, is the centre of international smuggling.

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required by the Chairman of the Simpson Group. This is a senior appointment and the successful applicant (man or woman) will be competent and experienced in all secretarial skills...

LAND SURVEYOR

ES,000 p.a. minimum tax free. Urgently required in Macclesfield for survey work associated with road projects...

MANAGING EDITOR TARGET BOOKS

A unique opportunity offered to the field of children's literature. The successful candidate will be responsible for the editorial and production aspects of the publication...

CASHIER/ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER

required by leading West End bookshop. Good salary for night person. PHONE MR. BAKER. 01-499 8541

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 000752 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE...

No. 000753 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE...

No. 000754 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE...

No. 000755 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE...

No. 000756 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE...

No. 000757 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE...

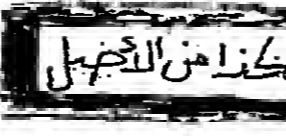
No. 000758 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE...

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland (Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1854) SECRETARYSHIP The Institute seeks a successor to its present Secretary, Mr E. H. V. McDougall, who has held office for many years and who is due to retire at the end of 1975...

CONFEDERATION of British Road Passenger Transport SECRETARY £6,000+ This newly-formed Confederation whose offices will be in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC1, represents the great majority of the operators of road passenger transport undertakings in the United Kingdom...

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS University of Nairobi-Kenya Applications are invited for (a) 2 SENIOR LECTURERS and (b) 3 SENIOR LECTURERS IN DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY... University of Reading DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY RESEARCH DEMONSTRATOR... University of Bristol DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY IMMUNOLOGY GROUP POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE...

INVITATION TO BIDDING REGARDING THE IMPORTS OF PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS NECESSARY FOR THE TURCENI THERMAL POWER STATION, SRR 1. BIDDING AND FINANCING 1.1 Romerengo, Foreign Trade State Company of the Ministry of Electrical Power of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with headquarters in Bucharest, B-dul Lacul Tei no. 1, sector 2, will open an international bidding regarding the imports of plants and equipments necessary for execution and erection in Turceni of a thermal power station with four turbo-generating units each 330 MW during the period between 1976-1980...



£4,000 plus Appointments

The Australian Government
Department of Minerals and Energy invites
applications for the position of

Director Bureau of Mineral Resources Geology and Geophysics

The Organisation

The Bureau, which forms part of the Department of Minerals and Energy, is the Australian Government's national earth sciences organisation. It carries out geological, geophysical and mineral resources surveys over most of Australia, its continental margin and its territories; undertakes experimental studies and research in geology and geophysics; and makes basic investigations of the earth's magnetic and gravitational fields, and in seismology and volcanology.

The Bureau currently has a staff of about 600, including 280 professional staff, mainly geologists and geophysicists. Headquarters are in Canberra, with appropriate research and laboratory facilities, and observatories and field stations are maintained in Darwin, Melbourne, Perth, Port Moresby and Antarctica. This year's budget is \$A4,500,000.

Duties

To direct the activities of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, which are to carry out geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and research, and publish the results, to obtain basic information on and review the geology of Australia and its mineral resources.

Qualifications

Wide experience in carrying out and directing investigations in the earth sciences and in mineral resources. Administrative ability of a high order.

Appropriate academic qualifications.
Salary \$21,417 (Australian) (at present exchange rate £1 = \$A1.79 approx.)

Location

Canberra.

Conditions of Service include

Four weeks annual leave plus bonus, liberal sick leave, three months furlough after ten years service, removal expenses to Canberra.

Appointment

Permanent appointment to the Australian Public Service is available to British subjects eligible for permanent residence in Australia who will contribute to a comprehensive superannuation scheme after appointment.

Temporary engagements for fixed periods may be considered.

Enquiries, or applications giving full details of qualifications and experience and names of referees, should be forwarded to: The Secretary, Department of Minerals and Energy, P.O. Box 5, CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600 Australia.

Closing date 13 Sept. 1974.

C.L.A.S.P.

(Consortium of Local Authorities' Special Programme)

Director of Development

Salary range (on the new scales) up to £8,673 per annum plus Threshold Payments

The CLASP Consortium comprises Local Authorities, Universities and other Public Bodies, enjoys considerable overseas involvements, and has a pledged building programme of approximately £20m annually. Wishing to pursue a more intensive development policy and to improve and develop the CLASP system of building (which makes maximum use of prefabricated factory made components and needs the minimum amount of labour on site), the Consortium is to appoint a Director of Development.

The Director will lead an enthusiastic Development Group of Architects and Quantity Surveyors (which will be strengthened to meet future needs) and will preferably have experience in development work and prefabrication techniques. The Director, who may, but need not necessarily be, an Architect, will be responsible to the Consortium through the newly formed CLASP Management Committee and the Board of Chief Officers for the work of the Development Group and for implementing policies adopted by the Consortium; he will be based, with the Development Group, in County Hall, Nottingham. The post will be subject to Local Government Conditions of Service and will have an essential user car allowance.

Further information from R. F. O'Brien, Clerk to the CLASP Consortium to whom applications (no forms provided) should be sent, together with the names and addresses of two referees to reach County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, by 2nd December, 1974.

ilea INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Schools' Psychological Service

Applications are invited for the following temporary posts for one year in the Authority's Schools' Psychological Service.

Assistant Educational Psychologists

Salary: £3,990-£4,632 plus £270 supplementary London Weighting allowance and subject to threshold agreement. To help with the work of the service which offers a wide scope in ordinary and special day and boarding schools, as well as Borough Social Services Establishments.

There are two vacancies and they will be of special interest to newly or recently qualified psychologists and offer a wide range of psychological activities. Candidates for all appointments should have an honours degree in psychology, teaching experience and post graduate training in educational psychology.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Education Officer (EO/Estab 2A11), The County Hall, London, SE1 7PB. Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 29th November, 1974.

OCCUPATIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

A full-time Registered Medical Practitioner to be a member of the Director of Administration's Department and generally have professional responsibility for the Authority's staff. Salary within the Range £2,445 - £2,937 (11 x £225) (£8 - £7,707 per annum (Whitley Council Scale - 5th Addendum to the Doctor in Industry), plus "threshold" payments. Application form and further details obtainable from the undersigned at the Shire Hall, Mold, Chwyd. Closing date 28th November 1974.



Financial Controller London c. £4,500+

Rapidly expanding international medium engineering company, turnover £5-6 million, requires a Financial Controller. Accountable to the Finance Director, he will be responsible for financial accounting matters for three head office marketing companies and the preparation of consolidated accounts for home and overseas subsidiaries. He will be expected to contribute to the financial management of the Company and will be assisted by 2 or 3 staff.

Candidates should be in their 30's, professionally qualified, and ideally have experience of working in industry both at plant and in a head office situation. Consolidation experience is required and experience of taxation would be useful. Salary negotiable at interview, plus good package of employment. Applications in writing, to include C.V. to: C. R. N. Garrit, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ.

SALES EXECUTIVE

Maturity, management background and successful sales experience are assets for an individual seeking an interesting and challenging opportunity for outstanding earnings.

The person we seek is a professional with stature, integrity, and a successful record at high earnings levels. Compensation based on guarantee against unlimited commissions. International management consulting firm's London office. Send resume in confidence to Chusid, 35/37 Fitzroy Street, W1.



SCIENTISTS/ENGINEERS Urgently needed for Fire Research

Over 1000 lives are lost through fire each year, and the direct losses to the nation have reached £200 million. Fire affects all our lives since it can occur in all types of buildings - homes, schools, offices, factories - and elsewhere. Graduates and postgraduates working at the Fire Research Station, Borehamwood, are tackling problems which are of vital practical importance to everyone. Research teams here investigate the safety to life in fires, the prevention and extinction of fires and the mitigation of damage. Relevant disciplines include chemistry, physics, mathematics, statistics, O.R., computer science, electronics and most branches of engineering. The work involves close liaison with architects, builders, the fire service, industrialists, local

authorities, central government etc. Research facilities are excellent and there may be opportunities for further study. Candidates (normally aged under 30) must hold a degree, HNC or equivalent. Appointments will be as Scientific Officer (£2000 to £3100+) or Higher Scientific Officer (£2850 to £3800+) according to age, qualifications and experience. There are promotion prospects to senior posts in research management or specialised research. Interviews will take place in early January. For an application form (to be returned by 9 December 1974) and further information write to Mrs S. Bancroft, Fire Research Station, Melrose Avenue, Borehamwood, Herts WD8 2EL or telephone 01-953 6177 Ext. 201, quoting ref. SA/18/HA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC following the previously published advertisement regarding vacancies in the Public Social Security Institution IN THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Embassy of the Libyan Arab Republic would like to advise that applicants will be interviewed at the
EMBASSY OF THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
58, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7

during the FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER, and not during the second week of November, as previously stated.

THE HIGHER OIL INSTITUTE, TOBRUK

The Libyan Arab Republic wishes to employ four teachers of English for the academic year 1974/75. Should they meet with the following conditions, they would be required to take up their positions as soon as possible:

- (1) The applicant's mother tongue must be English.
- (2) They must hold a B.A. (English Language) with no less than five years' teaching experience, or a M.A. (English Language) with no less than two years' teaching experience.

The gross annual salary is £5,994.00. Applications to which copies of graduation and experience certificates are attached should be submitted to:

The Cultural Department,
Embassy of the Libyan Arab Republic,
58 Princes Gate,
London, S.W.7.

For further information please telephone 01-589 5235, Ext. 40.

KENYA

SENIOR ASSESSORS

Required EITHER in the Investigation Branch to deal with tax evasion and conduct prosecutions arising therefrom OR to examine complex tax returns and agree liability. To investigate minor cases of evasion, to conduct appeals on behalf of the Commissioner of Income Tax and to train staff.

Candidates, not over 50 years, must have had many years relevant experience. Service in the higher grade of the inspectors' cadre in the UK would be of considerable advantage. SALARY in the range £3,610 to £4,630 according to experience and marital status + 25% GRATUITY. Appointment will be on agreement for 2 1/2 years initially, and will include free passage, subsidised accommodation, generous leave and education allowances.

The post described is partly financed by Britain's programme of aid to the developing countries administered by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

For further particulars you should apply, giving brief details of experience to:

Crown agents

M Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD, quoting reference number M3C/730911/TA.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

We are a medium sized international publishing and direct marketing group based in London. We are growing and committed to further growth. We are looking for a Financial Controller who will have overall responsibility for accounts, budgeting, reporting and financial analysis and controls. The person we are looking for should be ambitious, have a high energy level, have critical judgment, be qualified and have good experience in the financial and accounting field. Salary according to age and experience but not less than £4,500 p.a. A unique opportunity with excellent prospects for the right candidate. Reply giving details of age, experience and education to Roth Delt & Co., Chartered Accountants, 15/17 Ridgmount Street, WC1E 7AH, quoting reference BDB.

Remember that every Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the

Appointments Page £4,000 plus

For details, or to book your advertisement ring The Times Appointments Team

01-278 9161

or our Manchester Office
061-834 1234

or our Glasgow Office
041-248 5969

Solicitor or Barrister with an international outlook up to £6000

This new appointment is for a man in his late twenties with some experience in practice and a knowledge of both EEC and UK legislation. He could be qualified in the UK or elsewhere and must be able to establish effective working relationships at the highest level within the Company, the profession, commerce and government. A working knowledge of French or German is desirable. Used in London he will be a member of a small legal team concerned with protecting the Company's rights and ensuring that its legal obligations are recognised. The Company has extensive engineering interests in Europe and elsewhere and the work will involve working closely with management in the UK and overseas. He will advise, guide and play an active part in:

- the formulation of policies and procedures for the conduct of legal affairs;
 - identification of trends in UK, EEC and international regulations and legislation;
 - patents and agreements including litigation;
 - the review of major projects from a legal standpoint.
- Please quote reference 308/233A when writing with full details which will be shared to our client. Should there be any companies to whom your application should NOT be sent please list these separately.

Llewellyn,
3L ADVERTISING SERVICES LTD.,
Stratton Street, London W1X 6QB

Solicitor

£5,700-£6,500
From its Head Office in the World Trade Centre near the Tower of London the P.L.A. administers three dock systems and the 92 miles of industrial river of the Port of London through which over 50 million tons of cargo pass annually. In addition the P.L.A. is involved in a number of ancillary commercial activities and has considerable real estate interests.

There is a vacancy for a Solicitor in the Legal Department which provides a wide range of legal services to this diverse organisation. Applicants should have good conversing experience, but the work will also include general drafting and some company work as well as advising on current legislation and a variety of other legal matters relating to the P.L.A.'s business. The successful applicant will probably have had at least five years' post-admission experience.

Commencing salary will be not less than £5,700 a year within a salary range rising to over £6,500 a year. Conditions of employment include a good contributory pension scheme and twenty eight days annual leave.

Please write in confidence with full details to The Solicitor, Port of London Authority, World Trade Centre, London E1.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET DEPUTY EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR £4,983-£5,538

Applications are invited for a SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR Grade P.O.2(a) £4,983 per annum inclusive of London Weighting which is at present £281 p.a. In addition, a Threshold Agreement allowance of £167.04 per annum is payable.

The post is suitable for a young ambitious Solicitor with at least three years' experience after admission and involves the general legal work of a large Outer London Borough within the Conveyancing and Common Law section of the Legal Department.

The ability to supervise and to exercise management functions are desirable. The successful applicant will also be required from time to time to represent the Council at meetings.

This is a first class opportunity for a capable person to widen his experience and to progress. Separation allowance and 75 per cent of removal expenses can be paid, and an approved accommodation or 100 per cent housing loan provided, in an approved Staff Restaurant. Additional days leave at Bank Holidays.

Application forms obtainable on written application quoting Ref. 89 to the undersigned and must be returned by December 2, 1974.
R. H. WILLIAMS,
Town Hall,
The Burroughs,
Hendon NW4 4BG. Chief Executive and Town Clerk.

